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### Holland City News, Volume 3, Number 3: March 7, 1874

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. III.—NO. 3.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1874.

WHOLE NO. 107.

## Business Directory.

### Agencies.

KANTERS, A. M., Agent for Grover and Baker's Sewing Machines; Eighth street.

### Attorneys.

HOWARD, M. D., Claim Agent, Attorney and Notary Public; River street.

MCBRIDE, G. W., Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery; office with M. D. Howard, cor. Eighth and River streets.

### Bakeries.

BINNEKANT, J., Proprietor of the Pioneer Bakery; baking done to order; 8th street.

PESSINK, Mrs. L., Proprietress of City Bakery; Confectionary and cigars; Refreshments in this line served no call; 8th street.

### Banking and Exchange.

KENYON, NATHAN, Banking and Collecting, Drafts bought and sold; cor. Eighth and River streets.

### Books and Stationery.

BINNEKANT, Miss. A. M., Dealer in Books & Stationery; Confectionary, Toys, etc.; River Street.

CLOETINGH, A., Book-Binder, and dealer in Books and Stationery; River street.

KANTERS, L. T. & CO., Dealers in Books, Stationery, Toys, Notions and Candles; opposite City Drug Store, Eighth street.

### Boots and Shoes.

ELFERDINK & WESTERHOF, General dealers in Boots and Shoes; repairing neatly done; River street.

HEROLD, E., Manufacturer of and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Leather, Findings, etc.; Eighth street.

SPRINTMALL, L. & SON, Dealers in and Manufacturers of all kinds of Boots and Shoes; 8th St.

### Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physician's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth St.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.; Proprietor of Dr. W. Van Den Bussche's Family Medicine; River St.

WALSH HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a full stock of goods pertaining to the business. See advertisement.

### Furniture.

MEYER, H. & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Furniture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins, Picture Frames, etc.; River street.

REIDSEMA, J. M. & SON, General Dealers in Furniture & Coffins; Eighth Street. See advertisement.

VENNEMA, A., Dealer in Furniture, Wall Paper, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Curtains, &c. Wagonshop in rear of Store; Eighth Street.

### Hardware.

HAVERKATE, G. J. & SON, 1st Ward Hardware Store; sell cheaper than any other; 8th street.

KROON, G. J., Retail Dealer in all the branches of Hardware. A full stock always on hand; 8th street.

VAN DER VEEN, E., Dealer in General Hardware; cor. Eighth and River street.

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS, Dealers in Hardware, Tin-ware and Farming Implements; Eighth street.

### Hotels.

ATENA HOUSE, P. ZALSMAN, Proprietor. First-class accommodation. Free Buss to and from the Trains. Eighth Street.

CITY HOTEL, E. KELLOGG & SON, Proprietors. Built in 1873; furnished in elegant style, and a first-class hotel throughout.

PHOENIX HOTEL, J. RYDER, Proprietor; opposite the C. & M. L. S. R. Depot; good accommodation; building and furniture new.

### Livery and Sale Stables.

BENDER, G. B., Livery and Sale Stable; new barn; opposite City Hotel; Market street.

BOONE, H., Livery and Sale Stable; Market street.

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable; good accommodation for horses; 9th street, near Market.

### Photographs.

LAUDER GEORGE, Photographs and Gems in all the various styles and sizes; Gallery on Eighth Street.

### Manufacturers, Etc.

HEALD, R. K., Manufacturer of Pumps, and Agricultural Implements; commission agent for Mowing Machines; cor. 10th & River street.

PAVELS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of Plunger Mills; (Steam Saw and Flour Mills) near foot of 8th street.

SCOTT, W. J., Planing, Matching, Scroll-sawing and Moulding; River street.

VERBERK, H. W. & CO., Proprietors of the Phoenix Planing Mill. All kinds of building material furnished at Grand Rapids prices.

ZIEB CARL, Proprietor of Holland Brewery; tenth street, opposite Tannery of Cappon & Bertsch.

### Meat Markets.

KLEYS, P., First Ward Meat Market; best of Meats always on hand. Eighth Street.

KUITE, J., Dealer in all kinds of meats and vegetables; Meat Market on 8th street.

VAN DER HAAR, H., Dealer in Fresh, Salt, and Smoked Meats and Vegetables; paper and twine; 8th street.

### Watches and Jewelry.

ALBERS, J., Jeweler and Watchmaker. The oldest establishment in the city; Eighth Street.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN, Watchmakers, Jewelers, and dealers in Fancy Goods; cor. Eighth and Market streets.

WYNNE, C. B., Watchmaker at J. ALBERS; Eighth street; all work neatly done and warranted.

### Merchants and Dealers.

BERTSCH, D., General dealer in Dry Goods, Yarns, Notions, Hats, Caps, etc.; cor. Eighth and Market streets.

BOSMAN, J. W., Merchant Taylor, and Dealer in ready made clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

DURSEMA J. & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Hats, Caps, Clothing and Feed; River street.

FLISTRA, A., Groceries and Supplies; a ready market for country produce; a choice stock always on hand; cor. Eighth and Market St.

KANTERS, E., Dealer in Staves, Wood and Bark; office at his residence, Eighth street.

TE ROLLER, D., Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.; Notary Public and conveyancer; office and store, cor. 9th and Market street.

TE ROLLER, G. J., General dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, etc.; Eighth st.

TE VAARWERK, G. J., Family Supply Store; a choice stock of groceries always on hand. Blacksmith shop in rear of store; Eighth street.

VAN PUTTEN & DE VRIES, General Retail Dealers, in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Flour, Provisions, etc.; River St.

WERKMAN, H. D., Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Flour & Provisions. New Store, Eighth Street.

WERKMAN & SONS, General Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Caps, etc.; Grain, Flour and Feed made a specialty; River St.

### Notary Public.

DOESBURG, H., Notary Public and Conveyancer; office at residence, Ninth street.

POST, HENRY D., Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer; Collections made in Holland and vicinity.

VAN SCHELVEN, G., Notary Public, Justice of the Peace and Conveyancer; Office, Holland City News.

WALSH, H., Notary Public, Conveyancer, Insurance and Real Estate Office; City Drug Store, 8th Street.

### Painters.

HOEK, J. C., House, Sign and Carriage Painter; Shop, over Gunst & Baert's Wagonshop, River Street.

WEYMAR & KRUIDENIER, House & Carriage Painters; shop over Vaarwerk's Grocery Store, First Ward, Eighth Street.

### Physicians.

ANNIS, T. E., Physician; residence, opposite S. W. cor. Public Square.

LEDEBOER, B., Physician; residence on Ninth street.

LEDEBOER, F. S., Physician and Surgeon; Office and home, at the residence of B. Ledebore, M. D., 9th street.

POWERS, T. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon; office on M. D. Howard's lot, corner of 8th and River st.; residence on 10th st.

SCHOUTEN, R. A., Surgeon, Physician Obstetrician, Regular graduated and Licensed. Office at residence, corner 9th and Fish Street.

### Publishers.

BENJAMINSE, Wm., Publisher of *De Hollander*; all kinds of printing done neatly, and at low figures; Eighth street.

VORST, C., Publisher of *De Wachter*, Organ of the True Ref. Dutch Church.

### Saddlers.

DEVRIES, U., Dealer in Harness, Satchels, Trunks, Saddles, Whips, Robes, etc.; Eighth street.

VAPPELL, H., Manufacturer of and dealer in Harness, Trunks, Saddles and Whips; Eighth street.

### Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

FLIEMAN, J., Wagon and Blacksmith Shop; Horse Shoeing and all kinds of repairing done. Cash paid for Furs.

### Sunset Cox on "Moth."

We have before us the remarkable speech of Hon. S. S. Cox, one of the members of Congress, for New York City, on the Moth question. In the Army Appropriation Bill was an item of \$50,000 for the use of a preparation to preserve government clothing from mildew. Mr. Cox being in one of his happiest vein, discussed not so much the natural Moth, as the *Political Moth*, and in his speech combined a great deal of strong practical sense with the most telling satirical allusions. It was the most attractive speech made in the House in a long time, and kept the members in a continuous roar of laughter. We would like to give the whole of it, but are compelled to limit ourselves to a few extracts. Mr. Cox said:

I move to strike out of the bill "\$50,000," and insert "\$25,000."

It is curious that so much money should be expended for preserving from moths the cassimeres, kerseys, cottons, tents, and clothing on hand.

This House was hardly prepared for the statement of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Wheeler) that there were \$7,000,000 worth of uniforms now on hand.

I have a report before me from Quartermaster-General Meigs—perhaps the best officer in our service. It shows that we are spending hundreds of thousands to fight moths. They are worse than domestic or foreign enemies.

Before I come to that, may I refer to the report of Quartermaster Bingham, of Dec. 30, 1872? This report shows that then we had \$23,435,821.27 in woolen clothing and tents—mostly the former.

This did not then include some forty-two thousand blankets, worth \$128,000. Nor

did this include coats, jackets, trousers, flannel sacks, blankets, goods made up, and not made up. These items run into the millions, and the moths run into them. [Laughter.]

Here are \$8,000,000 worth of coats, jackets, and trousers. Nearly eight hundred thousand of these articles of apparel for an army of thirty thousand. Our appropriation is a dollar and sixty-six and two-thirds cents per soldier—not per moth. Omitting the woolen blankets and "mounted great coats" (for the cavalry, I suppose), and the "sky-blue kerseys," there is a splendid objective point for the army of moths, which no great general of that corps should omit to attack, if feeling well.

In this list we have at least one million and a quarter yards of flannel not made up. We have millions of dollars of this peculiar woolen property not yet made up into uniforms, and subject to the attack of the moth.

Now, according to the report of the Quartermaster-General just referred to, there were \$350,000 appropriated in a couple of years last past for a peculiar kind of process, which is said to prevent moths getting into this cloth and clothing. The Quartermaster-General in this report asks this Congress this year for \$100,000.

Mr. Wheeler—And we give him half of it.

Mr. Cox—I know that. I still propose to reduce it. I do not understand whether we can by law sell out all this cloth and clothing at once. I hope so. I would prefer rather than be fighting moths at such an immense expense, to give these uniforms away. Observe those eminent colored patriots in the gallery! They sit with us so regularly! [Great laughter.] They toil not [laughter], neither do they spin. They are the lilies of the valley! Yet Solomon in all his glory would not be arrayed like them if they were clothed with these "sky-blue" uniforms! [Renewed laughter.] They sit yonder, uniformly, day after day; and why not in uniform? Let them appear in the gallery properly arrayed in the colors of the Republic—heavenly blue! [Laughter.]

Why, Mr. Chairman, any man who does business, instead of paying at the rate of three or four hundred thousand dollars in two or three years to prevent moths from getting into clothing, would sell the whole concern out. Moths are the evidence of laziness and negligence. But I am growing personal. It takes more to keep out the moths than the clothing and cloths are worth according to our systems of finance. It is very curious that I find so much "motheaten clothing" sold. At the depots of Jeffersonville and Philadelphia alone, according to the Quartermaster's report, there was sold \$1,450,028.49. If motheaten clothes bring so much, what is the rest, the unmotheaten, worth? Where are the expert contractors and tailors? This is not a political conundrum. Now, why do we keep such a lot of clothing on hand, to feed moths?

Oh, it is said that there are new styles. *Où, oui Monsieur le President!* New styles! New uniforms are ordered for the army. Well, why should not the fresh fashions be made of new goods, under fresh contracts, from time to time? Why not foil the moth of his prey?

Now, sir, what, or rather who are these moths? It is a matter of much concern to our families. Our women ought to know. Science ought to tell us. Scripture—ah, I see my friend from Massachusetts is impatient. He is about to rise. I am afraid he will make a scriptural illustration. He is thinking of that place "where moth and rust do not corrupt"—[laughter]—

Several Voices—"Where thieves break through and steal."

Mr. Cox—I did not know the House was so accomplished in the Scriptures. [Laughter.]

I think the gentleman (Mr. Dawes) was about to apply it to the Democratic side of the House. I have anticipated him by a more appropriate application. The whole House, including the lilies of the gallery, know just where this quotation fits.

What is the moth, Mr. Chairman? I have looked him up [laughter], and [holding up an illustration in Chamber's Encyclopedia, volume 6] there he is. [Great laughter.] There are several kinds.

[Mr. Cox here read, and quoted descriptions of the different species of moths.]

Mr. Wheeler—I desire to ask my colleague a question. Has he studied the history of the party moth? It has fed on his party, and no chemical process has yet been invented, I believe, to stay its ravages. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cox—I omitted, as the House will see, out of deference to the majority and

their feelings, to draw any partisan or political lesson out of these moths and predatory habits. [Laughter.] I have material, however, for a speech of an hour and a quarter on that point. If the gentleman will allow me, I will say it is mostly in connection with the Administration. [Laughter.]

And, sir, since I am challenged to it by my friend—not provoked, for he never provokes any one except to admire him, and love him, the more one knows him—I will endeavor to read in the life and character of the moth some of those attributes which are making the people regard the Administration so carefully.

The real moth that we have to deal with, in a political way, is a combination of the lucky moth, which generally haunts the White House and hovers about the purloins of power, and the hawk moth, which is sometimes in the army, or educated there. All these moths you will find have a political and destructive significance. If you note how they are hatched; how they hide in cocoons; how they creep in dark places through crannies; how they go into closets where goods are stored; how they lie all summer quietly—[Laughter, the members gathering about the speaker.]

Mr. Field—I rise to question order. Let the House be brought to order. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cox—I hope my friend of the elegant toilet will come down this way. [Laughter.]

[Here the hammer fell.]

Several Members—Go on, go on.

Mr. Wheeler—I hope my colleague will have the unanimous consent to proceed.

The Chairman—Does the gentleman from New York yield to his colleague?

Mr. Wheeler—Certainly. I yield all my time to him.

Mr. Cox—I thank the gentleman and the House very kindly. It is not often that we have a scientific question which requires such analytic research like this before us. It is not often the Committee of the Whole is engaged in the mysterious analogies of nature and politics. It is not often, as a friend near me remarks, that I take the floor on questions of this kind. [Laughter.] But it seems to me that something ought to be said a little more seriously. May I quote from "Harris' Treatise on Insects" to illustrate the physical and political relations of the moth? ["Go on!"]

The clothes-moth in its natural state—

Like the politician—never leaves its cocoon until it emerges therefrom as a winged moth. Wherever it is seen as a naked worm, it is because it has been disturbed and knocked out of its case—

For example, by an election or otherwise. I am told those scientists, the Grangers, are going after the naked worm—and in these instances the moth—

And just so also the politician—does not feed, but in a few days dies.

How sad the thought, but how true the analogy! [Laughter.]

And then the eggs, according to certain French authors—

Mr. Field—Mr. Chairman, I insist upon my point of order.

Mr. Wheeler—I hope the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Field) will not do that. This is the only matter in connection with the army which has not yet been discussed. [Laughter.]

Mr. Platt of Virginia—I would like to get the fullest information about the habits of the creatures that the gentleman from New York is discussing; and I wish him to mention, when these moth die, whether other moths take their places.

Mr. Cox—That depends upon whether they have a navy yard in their district. [Great Laughter.]

Now Mr. Chairman, I will not detain the House very much longer; it is so good natured. I would read a few more scientific extracts, with a view to political lesson:

The eggs are hatched in fifteen days, and the little whitish caterpillars or moth-worms proceeding therefrom immediately begin to gnaw the substance within their reach.

Just as a man from a district like that of my friend would reach out quietly with his antennae after the little patronage here and there floating about a navy yard. It is perfectly natural. I think I did it myself when I was in accord with the Administration in 1856. One or two postmasters, I think, sufficed as the "substances" I began upon. Since then—and how long it seems—our side have not even had the opportunity of acting the moth upon the national patronage.

Again I read:

And cover themselves with the fragments, shaping themselves into little hollow rolls and lining them with silk. Some pass the summer within their rolls—

That is, I suppose, go down to Long Branch, ride in free palace Pullman cars, happy in—

carrying their cocoons about on their backs and others fastened to the substance they are eating; and they enlarge them from time to time by adding portions of the two upon extremities and by gores set in the sides, which they slit for this purpose. Concealed within their movable cases or in their lint cupboard burrows, they carry on the work of destruction through the summer—

That is when Congress is not in session—and in the autumn—

That is just before elections [laughter]—they leave off eating, make fast their habitations, and remain at rest and seemingly torpid through the winter.

That is until committees of investigation get to work. [laughter.]

Early in the spring they change to chrysalids within their cases, and in about twenty days afterward they are transformed to winged moths, and come forth and fly about in the evening.

These are the defaulters who go off without being called to account by the Administration—they come forth and fly about in the evening till they have paired and are ready to lay their eggs.

Mr. Field—I insist upon my point of order. [Roars of laughter.]

[Mr. Cox here began to close his remarks but in doing so dragged in Mr. Kelly, from Pa., for a hit on the "moth" appropriation for a certain amount of money for the Centennial Celebration.]

Suppose that, in the event of the success of the bill of the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley), there was at once established an interconvertibility between the three-sixty-fives which he proposes and the national bank and greenback currency [great laughter], and in the process of contraction the five-twenties would fall to par and the greenback retire for the national bank notes, in consequence of the extraordinary resumption of our irredeemable debt last September by the Treasury, at five dollars apiece in silver quarters; and the imports should at once fall off several millions, while thus reciprocally affecting the export of peanuts from North Carolina, the hog-trade of Indiana, the hoop-pole trade of Ohio, and, indirectly, the clam trade of Cape Cod, and to such an appreciable extent that the German bankers, being in correspondence with the bulls of New York, should, by a sudden panic, create a demand for the Saginaw copper dollar notes of Ishpeming, Michigan, quoted the other day by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and thence would ensue a rush of bears who had possessed themselves of their own currency and invested it in the three-sixty-fives; and the currency would then swell, and then shrink, and thus produce an elasticity that would move the crops, and induce such speculation that in one of the swells we should burst and in one of its shrinks we should collapse, would it so affect the Ashantee war and the expenses of Great Britain as to demoralize the Saginaw Mining Company, destroy the destructive influences of the *Lepidoptera* moth, and thus stop an appropriation for the centennial of American Independence? [Great laughter.]

All these things should be considered. We expect that when a man like my colleague (Mr. Wheeler) addresses an intelligent House like this, he should know all about these things. He is eminent, and exposed to the reproaches of politics.

He should be able especially to tell us where all these uniforms and clothes are, and why it takes so much money to take care of them. He should run for Governor of New York on the moth issue.

Say what, and laugh as we will, it is the truth, that there is clothing enough on hand now to save one-third of all the reserve that has been illegally issued from the Treasury; and we appropriate hundreds of thousands to save it from moths! God help the Government from moths!

### Oldest Timber in the World.

Probably the oldest timber in the world which has been subject to the use of men is that which is found in the ancient temples of Egypt. It is found in connection with stone-work which is known to be at least 4,000 years old. This wood, and the only wood used in the construction of the temple, is in the form of ties, holding the end of one stone to another in its upper surface. When two blocks were laid in place, then it appears that excavation about an inch deep was made in each block, into which an hour-glass shaped tie was driven. It is therefore, very difficult to force any stone from its position. The ties appear to have been the tamarisk or shittim wood, of which the ark was constructed, a sacred tree in ancient Egypt, and now very rarely found in the Valley of the Nile. Those dovetailed ties are just as sound now as on the day of their insertion. Although fuel is extremely scarce in that country, these bits of wood are not large enough to make it an object with the Arabs to heave off layer after layer of heavy stone for so small a prize. Had they been of bronze, half of the old temples would have been destroyed years ago, so precious would they have been for various purposes.



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. S. DOESBURG & CO., PUBLISHERS.  
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

### The East.

A New York police spy reports that there are 300 Communists in that city, and that the German and Irish organizations are organizing with the Frenchmen. The medical commission which conducted the autopsy upon the Siamese Twins, at Philadelphia, report the following as the most important of their discoveries: They found that the two livers, which were supposed to be joined only by blood-vessels, were really one body, the parenchymatous tissue being continuous between them, so that when they were removed from the bodies and placed on the table they formed one mass. The so-called tract of portal continuity is therefore liver tissue. It will be remembered that Chang was said to be possessed of one more pouch than Eng. When the liver was removed, however, an upper hepatic pouch was found, also, proceeding from Eng, so that the band contained four pouches of peritoneum, besides liver tissue. These disclosures show that any attempt during life to separate the twins would, in all probability, have proved fatal.

The Boston School Board still refuses to allow the women recently elected to take part in its sessions, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court of the State that they are as much entitled to seats on the Board as males.

### The West.

A LARGE amount of money and bonds, believed to be the treasure stolen from the First National Bank of Quincy, has been unearthed at Nauvoo, Ill. A fire destroying property to the amount of \$45,000 occurred in South Bend, Ind., on the 26th ult. The Singer Sewing Machine Company is the principal loser. A dispatch from Saginaw Bay announces the glad tidings that all the fishermen drift on the ice have safely reached the shore. Cincinnati is enjoying a little Tammany sensation of its own. It has been discovered that Hon. William S. Groesbeck and Mr. Burnett gave each \$12,500 to an Alderman to influence the passage of the bill through the Council authorizing the purchase by the city of Burnett Woods Park, owned jointly by the two gentlemen named. The evidence was too palpable to admit of denial, and Groesbeck and Burnett both pleaded guilty, but hold that they gave the money with the understanding that it was not to be used in an "improper manner." Too thin.

CHRISTOPHER RAFFERTY, who murdered Policeman O'Meara in Chicago, on the 5th of August, 1872, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Waukegan, Ill., on Friday, the 27th ult. Rafferty, although a poor laboring man, a rough character, and, before the commission of the crime for which he has suffered an ignominious death, apparently almost friendless, had enlisted the sympathies of a number of friends, who exerted almost superhuman efforts and expended money without stint to save his neck from the halter. He was twice tried and twice sentenced to death. All attempts to secure a fourth trial having failed, Gov. Beveridge was besieged by friends of the condemned criminal, armed with petitions and letters praying for a commutation of the death sentence. They labored in vain. The Governor sternly refused to interfere, being fully convinced that Rafferty deserved death for the awful crime which he committed under such atrocious circumstances.

The National Crop Reporter furnishes estimates as to the local consumption of the last wheat crop, during the current crop year, in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin, according to which these States produced, in 1873, an approximate of 168,000,000 bushels. The average consumption is placed at 86 per cent, or an equivalent of 145,000,000 bushels. Senator Chandler has sued the Detroit Free Press for libel, claiming \$100,000 damages. The alleged libel is in a dispatch from Washington charging Mr. Chandler with drunkenness and disgraceful conduct in the Senate.

Rev. H. M. BARNITZ, President of the American Bible Society, has sued the St. Louis Democrat for libel, laying damages at \$50,000. The Democrat charged that while a guest at a hotel in that city he permitted a female boarder to share his room with him. A number of Chicago saloon-keepers advertise their business by hiring women to visit them, and pray and sing after the manner of the Ohio crusaders. The annual report of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad has been published. The gross earnings for the year 1873 were \$11,500,000; net earnings, \$4,970,458; net earnings over every liability, \$260,082.53, 10.73-100 per cent. on the capital stock. The capital stock now amounts to \$18,970,000, and with that in the Burlington and Missouri road, \$26,429,562.75.

Mr. ROYAL BURN, of Red Willow, Neb., writes a letter denying that he has been killed by the Indians, as reported, and denouncing the report of Indian depredation in his section as base fabrications; says no savages have been seen or heard thereabouts for months, and that all the scares are gotten up to turn emigration away.

ELDER JACOB KNAPP, the well-known Baptist pulpit orator and revivalist, died recently in Rockford, Ill., aged 74. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Morgan Bates, of Traverse City, Mich., is dead. He was a veteran journalist, and was foreman of the New Yorker, edited by Horace Greeley, nearly forty years ago.

### The South.

A BILL has been introduced in the Mississippi Legislature to regulate railroad fares, and will, if passed, make a reduction from 12 1/2 to 4 cents. Lieut. Turner, of the Tenth Cavalry, recently encountered a band of hostile Indians on the Double Fork of the Brazos, in Texas, and sent eleven of them to the happy hunting grounds. The Galveston (Texas) census, just completed, shows a population of 24,950, not including the floating population, an increase of over 20,000 in three years.

The Mississippi Supreme Court, in the case of Dickinson vs. Brown, involving the question of the legality of the marriage between a white man and a negro woman, has rendered a decision in favor of the colored heirs. A large amount of property was involved.

### Washington.

The House Commerce Committee have prepared a bill to compel the Chicago and Northwestern railroad to allow the use of the bridge across the Mississippi River at Clinton, Ia., to the Chicago and Dubuque Railroad Company. It will undoubtedly pass.

We give below an analysis of the vote of Western Congressmen on the proposition to revive the franking privilege: Illinois—Barre, Clements, Farwell, Flint, Hawley, McNulta, Morrison, Robinson, and Ward voted

no. Burchard, Cannon, Corwin, Hurlbut, Knapp, Marshall, Martin, Bay and Rice voted aye. Eden absent and not voting. Wisconsin—Barber, Eldredge, Hazleton, McDill, Rush, Sawyer, and Williams, voted aye. Mitchell voting no. Minnesota—Averill and Dunnell, voted aye. Michigan—Bogole, Conger, and Field voted aye, the rest of the delegation voting no. Iowa—Donnan and Orr, voted aye, while Cottle, Kassar, McCrary, McDill, and Pratt, voted no. Longridge absent. Ohio—Danford, Gunckel, Neal, Robinson, Southard, and Woodworth voted aye. Parsons, absent. The rest in the negative. Of the Indiana delegation, Coburn, Niblack, and Hunter voted aye, the rest of the delegation voting no. In the Missouri delegation, those voting aye were Buckner, Clark, Glover, Hatcher, Havens, and Parker. The rest in the negative. The entire Kansas delegation voted aye.

LEADING members express the opinion that Congress will not adjourn before July.

The Naval Appropriation bill, as passed by Congress, makes a total appropriation of \$18,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1. This is in addition to the \$4,000,000 deficiency, already provided for on account of the Virginia difficulty.

The House has passed bills granting pension of \$50 a month each to the widows Gen. Meade and Canby and the mother of Gen. McPherson.

The Supreme Court is again in session, after a recess of several weeks. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell \$3,000,000 for the month of March.

A VERY important bill, looking to the punishment of Mormons for polygamy, and the freeing of all but first wives from their unnatural bonds, has been prepared and introduced in the House by the Committee on Territories. It provides the machinery by which the United States District Courts may recover the jurisdiction in these, and, in fact, all civil and criminal cases which have been neupred in the Probate Courts, and limits the evidence necessary for conviction of polygamy to simple proof that the man and woman live together avowedly as husband and wives. The illegal consorts may get their freedom upon a petition to the United States District Court, which may also decree them enough of their husband's property to support themselves and their children.

APPOINTMENTS by the President: Orange Jacobs to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory; John W. Ross, Collector of Internal Revenue, Fifth District of Indiana. Postmasters—Benjamin B. Gale, Atchison, Kan.; E. A. Tribon, Tecumseh, Mich.; Robert A. Sinclair, Jonesville, Mich.; Fred D. Lowell, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for New England, in place of Simmons.

THE Southern Representatives, it is said, will oppose the Senate amendment to the Bankruptcy act. This amendment permits the discharge of voluntary bankrupts only when the assets equal 30 per cent. of the indebtedness. A Washington dispatch states that Judge Durell has forwarded his resignation to a trusted friend, to be tendered in the event of the Judiciary Committee of the House reporting articles of impeachment. The increase of the Government's revenue during the past month has been quite encouraging, and indicates the gradual and sure recovery of the country from the effects of the financial panic. During the month of February the national debt was decreased 2,590,087. The following are the official figures:

Six per cent. bonds.....	\$1,214,663,180
Five per cent. bonds.....	505,697,550
Total coin bonds.....	\$1,720,360,730
Lawful money debt.....	\$ 14,678,000
Matured debt.....	9,813,390
Legal tender notes.....	382,073,592
Certificates of deposit.....	50,300,000
Fractional currency.....	48,643,403
Coin certificates.....	40,569,800
Total without interest.....	\$ 1,214,663,180
Total debt.....	\$2,366,530,977
Total interest.....	\$ 53,095,065
Cash in Treasury, coin.....	\$ 85,588,222
Cash in Treasury, currency.....	9,727,754
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law.....	50,300,000
Total in Treasury.....	\$ 135,616,976
Debt less cash in Treasury.....	\$2,140,880,066
Decrease during month.....	\$ 2,690,047
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding.....	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid.....	646,235
Interest paid by United States.....	22,886,691
Interest repaid by transportation of mails.....	5,034,347
Balance of interest paid by United States.....	17,352,344

### Political.

THE Iowa Anti-Monopolists held a State Convention at Des Moines on the 25th of February. Sixty-two counties were represented. Resolutions were adopted favoring a "faithful administration of the laws" of "political reform," repudiating the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils," and instead thereof a "true system of civil service reform," denouncing a protective tariff as a monopoly, and demanding free iron, steel, salt and lumber; that all corporations are subject to legislative control; favoring a modification of the banking system; opposing all grants of lands to railroads and other corporations; condemning the pretended repeal of the salary-grab as a fraud when not applied to the President as well as to all others concerned; denying the alleged necessity of a State Printer and Binder as "a party organ, supported by public patronage," denouncing the Credit Mobilier and other National Treasury steals.

The report telegraphed from Washington that the nomination of Simmons to be Collector of Boston had been rejected by the Senate was premature. The nomination was ratified by a vote of 30 to 16.

A BILL has been introduced in the Ontario Parliament which provides that in voting in municipal elections, and in elections creating debts, the basis of suffrage shall be real property. Each property owner is to have one, two, or more votes, and women who are property holders have the same electoral rights as men. It is claimed that Butler's victory in the Boston Collectorship contest has vastly strengthened his chances for the Governorship of the Bay State, and bets are freely offered in Washington that he will get the regular nomination next fall.

CONGRESSMAN and ex-Mayor Pierce, of Boston, it is said, will be pitted against Butler in the forthcoming gubernatorial campaign in Massachusetts.

### The Grange.

THE so-called Boston Grange, which was excommunicated by the National Grange, refuses to disband, and has set up an organization of its own.

GRANGES are being organized in Wisconsin at the rate of sixteen per week. Indiana has

1,460 granges—an average of sixteen to each county.

### General.

THE recent accident on the Great Western railway of Canada, near London, was one of the most shocking and singular disasters that has occurred on the rail for a long time. A passenger train, bowing along at the rate of thirty miles an hour, caught fire in the forward part of the saloon coach. Before the train could be stopped the whole of the interior of the saloon was wrapped in flames, and eight unfortunate beings were either burned or suffocated to death, four being seriously burned. A number of passengers saved themselves by jumping from the windows.

A GRAND three weeks' naval drill off the coast of Florida has just closed. Twenty-four men-of-war, including frigates and monitors, engaged in the maneuvers. The insolent Spaniards have been at it again. The American bark Everett, which arrived at New York last week, reports that she was boarded off Havana and searched by Spanish soldiers.

### Foreign.

A DISPATCH has been received at the London War Office from Sir Garnet Wolseley, commanding the British forces in Ashantee, dated Coomassie, Feb. 26, in which he states that he had reached that city the day before, after five days' hard fighting, attended with severe loss.

THE cholera continues to rage in Baenos Ayres with unabated violence. The project set on foot for a new Atlantic cable has been abandoned.

THE city of Panama was recently visited by a disastrous conflagration. The greater part of the business center of the town was burned, involving a loss of about \$1,000,000. The famous Tichborne claimant, who has been trying to pass himself off as the heir to the title, estates, etc., of Sir Roger Tichborne, in England, has at last closed. The impostor has, after a trial of 180 days, been found guilty of perjury, and sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude. The news from Spain is that Serrano has been declared President of the Republic. Gen. Zabala, President of the Council of Ministers, and that the Spanish troops have suffered a severe defeat near Bilbao. The Chinese Government has notified the foreign Ministers at Peking that it cannot guarantee the safety of foreigners at Tientsin.

BERLIN correspondents of London papers represent the condition of Emperor William as very critical, and that his situation causes much solicitude in political circles, though the local press continue to give favorable reports to the public. It is said his nerves are extremely weak, and he can endure no fatigue at all, and no excitement. Lancashire, England, was recently the scene of a terrible boiler explosion, by which twenty persons were killed and thirty wounded. Fifteen of the crew of the ship Grace Darling were drowned in the recent gale on the Scotch coast. Official advices received in England report that a million people in India are in a starving condition. Advice from Havana report great excitement in that city owing to the alleged departure from Baltimore of the steamer Edgar Stewart on a filibustering expedition, and that the Spanish naval officers had determined to sink her, with all on board, if she was found near the Cuban coast.

THE news from Spain is important. Bilbao, the capital of the province of Biscay, and an important strategic point, has surrendered to the Carlists. The insurgents also surrounded a camp of 5,000 Republicans fifteen miles from Bilbao, and a bloody battle took place, in which 1,000 of the latter were killed. The remainder took to flight, closely pursued by the Royalists, and all were either captured or drowned in the attempt to cross a river in the way of their retreat. Dr. Kenseley, it is stated, will appeal to the House of Lords, should he fall in the courts, for a new trial for the Tichborne claimant. A London dispatch says Earl Pembroke has been appointed Under-Secretary for the War Department. Late Cuban advices represent that the patriots more than hold their own. They number 12,000 armed men, and could put three times that number in the field if they could procure arms and ammunition. The native Cubans are all on their side. Nearly half the area of the island is in their possession. The Spanish troops in the field number 25,000 regulars and 25,000 volunteers. A Paris telegram announces the election of Ledru Rollins to the Assembly, and the serious illness of Count de Chambord.

THE Prince Imperial of France will attain his majority—majority to govern—18 years old—on the 16th of the present month, and great excitement exists in the provincial towns of France, where millions of Bonaparte letters, handbills, songs, etc., are being circulated through the postoffice. The leading electors are in receipt of the Prince's photograph, underneath which are the words, "16 Mars, 1874. Appel au Peuple." The rebel forces besieging Nagasaki, Japan, have been routed. The most painful anxiety is felt in England concerning the safety of the British expedition in Ashantee.

### The Centennial—Message of the President.

The President has sent the following message to Congress in regard to the Centennial Exhibition:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I have the honor herewith to submit the report of the Centennial Commissioners, and to add a word in way of recommendation. There have now been international exhibitions held by three of the great powers of Europe. It seems fitting that the one hundredth anniversary of our Independence should be marked by an event that will display to the world the growth and progress of a nation devoted to freedom and to the pursuit of fame, fortune, and honor by the lowest citizen as well as the highest. A failure in this enterprise would be deplorable. Success can be assured by arousing public opinion to the importance of the occasion. To secure this end, in my judgment, Congressional legislation is necessary to make the exposition both national and international. The benefits to be derived from a successful international exposition are manifold. It will necessarily be accompanied by expenses beyond the receipts from the exposition itself, but they will be compensated for many fold by the commingling of the people from all sections of our own country, by bringing together the people of different nationalities, by bringing into juxtaposition for ready examination our own and foreign skill and progress in manufactures, agriculture, art, science, and civilization. The selection of the site for the Exposition seems to me appropriate from the fact that 100 years before the day fixed for the Exposition the Declaration of Independence, which launched us into the galaxy of nations as an independent people, emanated from the same spot. We have much in our varied climate, soil, mineral products, and skill, of which advantage can be taken by other nationalities to their profit. In return, they will bring to our shores works of their skill, and familiarize our people with them to the mutual advantage of all parties. Let us have a complete success of our Centennial Exposition, or suppress it in its infancy, acknowledging our inability to give it the international character to which our self-esteem aspires. (Signed) U. S. GRANT.

### CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25.—Senate.—The bill creating a commission to investigate the alcohol and liquor traffic was discussed. Mr. Schurz proposed it, claiming that the Government had an equal right to appoint a commission to consider extravagance in dress or indigestion. Howe and Buckingham spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Ferry presented a petition from the workmen of Michigan, asking for the substitution of national bank currency for legal-tenders, and that such currency be made legal-tenders for all debts, public and private. Wright introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain and certify as to the quantity of land located under military warrants in certain States. The Senate consumed another day in discussing the currency, the debate being participated in principally by Sherman, Schurz and Morton. A message from the President in regard to the Centennial Exhibition was read and ordered printed.

House.—Bradley (Mich.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to amend the act of June 10, 1872, for the restoration to market of certain lands in Michigan. Orth's bill for the leasing and recording of commissions to Postmasters appointed by the President was passed. The object of the bill is to transfer that duty from the State Department to the Patent Office. The bill to amend the Steamship Passenger act in regard to the publication of lists of immigrants was passed. Small presented resolutions of the New Hampshire Press Association for the restoration of the law allowing weekly newspapers free transmission through the mails in the county of their publication. The bill to restore the franking privilege was again up in the House, and furnished the occasion for a sharp discussion, in the course of which the irrepressible Ben Butler availed himself of the opportunity to vent his spleen against the villainous press. He fairly eclipsed all his former efforts in this line.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26.—Senate.—The bill prescribing the form of oath to be taken by post-office officials was passed. Schurz presented a petition from Missouri tobacco manufacturers asking for the removal of the duty on stick tobacco. The Senate refused to vote on Feb. 26, to take up the Centennial bill. The Naval Appropriation bill was passed, as amended by the Committee. The Army Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee, and ordered printed.

House.—The entire day was consumed in considering the bill reviving the franking privilege. The amendment authorizing the Postmaster-General to delay the transmission of documents whenever the welfare of the service shall so require, and it was rejected by an overwhelming majority. Hale's substitute to repeal the law which abolished the franking privilege was rejected—yeas, 50; nays, 100. The vote was taken on the passage of the original bill, and it was rejected by the close vote of 129 to 131.

FRIDAY, Feb. 27.—Senate.—House bill extending the time for the completion of the Green Bay and Lake Michigan canal was passed. The bill providing for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the liquor traffic was discussed. The amendment appropriating \$10,000 to defray the expenses of the Commission was adopted. The Centennial Exhibition matter came up, and Sumner offered a substitute for the House bill, providing, in effect, that the affair shall be made national in its character, that the arrangements shall be left in the hands of the original Commission, but that no money shall be appropriated from the National Treasury on account of the celebration. He addressed the Senate in advocacy of his substitute, in which he strongly opposed the scheme of appropriating the public lands to aid the Centennial. Scott replied to Sumner, advocating an appropriation. The matter went over without action.

House.—Tyner moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill reviving the franking privilege was rejected, stating that at some future time he would move to recommit the bill to the Postoffice Committee, with instructions to report back the third section only, which relates to the free circulation of weekly newspapers in counties of their publication, and free exchange of newspapers between publishers. Subsequently he gave notice that, after thinking the matter over, he had concluded to withdraw this motion, and gave notice that on Monday he would introduce a bill for the free circulation of weekly newspapers. Shanks entered a motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill to revive the franking privilege, to be called up, hereafter. McKee, from the Committee on Territories, reported a very important bill providing for the exemption of the laws in Utah, its object being the suppression of polygamy.

SATURDAY, Feb. 28.—Senate.—Not in session. House.—Majority and minority reports were made from the Committee on Elections in the Georgia Contested Election Case of Rawes vs. Sloan. Banning presented a petition of the Archbishop of Cincinnati, for release, and other leading citizens of Ohio, for the release of Edward Condon, of Cincinnati, the last American Fenian detained in prison in England. Referred. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Centennial message, and several speeches were delivered.

MONDAY, March 2.—Senate.—Sherman presented a resolution of the Chicago Merchants' Exchange against any further issue of paper money. Allison presented a remonstrance from citizens of Wisconsin against any contraction of the legal tender notes. The bill to extend the time for completing the Wisconsin Central railroad was passed. The bill for the amendment of Public Lands, reported favorably on the Senate bill ceding to the several States the beds of all unsurveyed lakes, bays, and other bodies of unnavigable waters lying within the limits of such States. Sumner presented a petition of ladies of New York, setting forth the service rendered by them during the war, and asking for pension. Ingalls introduced a bill in relation to the Osmage land in the State of Kansas, also a bill in relation to the Union Pacific railroad. Pratt addressed the Senate in favor of the Liquor Traffic Commission bill. The Centennial bill was again debated by the Senate. The two Senators from Pennsylvania were the only ones who favored it in its present shape. Morrill moved to make the celebration national and not international, and presented an amendment to substitute invitations to the Governors of the States instead of to the Governments of other countries. The effect of this, he believed, would be to save the country at least \$10,000,000. A bill was introduced by West to abolish the Southern Claims Commission.

House.—Bills introduced: By Ward (Ill.), to give flexibility to the currency without inflation; by McMill (Wisc.), granting the right of way to the Wisconsin Central and Wisconsin Valley railroads; by Myers, imposing a duty of 5 per cent ad valorem on macaroni and vermicelli; by Ward (Ill.), fixing the salaries of the United States District Judges at \$3,000 per annum; by Lawrence (Ohio), providing for the adoption of a law somewhat similar to the laws of Kansas, relative to the sale of land to save the country at least \$10,000,000. A bill was introduced by West to abolish the Southern Claims Commission.

TUESDAY, March 3.—Senate.—The Chaplain, in his opening prayer, invoked Providence to rebuke the giant demon Slander, now stalking forth and casting a shadow over all the earth, and that the hand of the willful detractor, who wrote, might be paralyzed. Fenton presented a petition of business men of New York city, representing \$500,000,000, against a further inflation of the currency. The Centennial bill was again the bone of contention in the Senate. Several Senators

aired their views, in which a strong sentiment adverse to a Government appropriation was developed. Scott (Pa.) alone championing the subsidy scheme. House.—The bill amending the Homestead laws was passed. McCrary addressed the House in support of his bill to regulate interstate railroads. The bill, he said, was simply declaratory of the common law in its prohibition of extortion and discrimination, and required nothing of the railroads that the common law did not require. He repeated his previous arguments about the powers of Congress over commerce between the States, and said that the building of a national road ought to be considered only as a last resource. Even if there were such a road, and if all had been done that was possible in improving the Mississippi and other water routes, such control of the railroads of the country as that proposed by his bill would still be necessary.

### B. B.

The lower House of Congress was engaged on Thursday in talking about the franking privilege. The saintly Butler had a chance to shy a stone at the press, and that was glory enough for one day. He said the country newspapers were sick of the abolition of the franking privilege, as he thought they would be. Nothing would please Butler so well as to have the press displeased. He hates the newspapers as the idolatrous King of Israel hated the prophets of Jehovah. He slanders the country press. A few of them might be willing to revive the whole thing for the sake of the postage on their own country circulation; but the great majority of the journals of the land, whether published in city or country, much prefer the present arrangement to a revival of the franking system. Gen. Butler knows that, if he knows anything about the matter.—Chicago Journal.

WHAT IS MILK?—Milk, according to an Eastern sayant, is 87 per cent. water (when the milkman don't adulterate it), and the balance is butter, cheese and sugar. It was astonishing that while containing so much water it was so nutritious that it would alone sustain the life of man from the hour of his birth to the hour of his death, no matter how long the time intervening. He spoke next of the specific gravity of milk, showing that cream was about as much lighter than water as water was lighter than milk, and hence the better the milk the less its specific gravity. Then he considered the causes of some of the taints and odors of milk. Unlike any other animal food, this came at regular intervals and measured quantities; and it came loaded with germs of its own destruction. It had the animal odor, and this was the worst thing to be contended with. It could be got rid of, however, by a simple process, which he explained, of allowing the milk to ooze through a strainer and become exposed to the influence of the air. There were other taints arising from putrefaction in vessels not thoroughly cleaned, and he advised all the milk producers to throw away their wooden pails and procure tin ones, selecting those that had the fewest corners and sharp angles.

### The Markets.

#### NEW YORK.

BEEVES.....	16 @ 12 1/2
HOGS.....	6 50 @ 7 00
COTTON.....	16 @ 11
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 48 @ 1 50
Iowa and Minn. Spring.....	1 47 @ 1 62
RYE—Western and State.....	98 @ 1 02
CORN—New Mixed W's'n float.....	74 @ 78
Old do.....	80 @ 85
OATS—Mixed Western.....	61 @ 62 1/2
White.....	62 @ 63 1/2
PORK—New Mess.....	15 75 @ 16 00
LARD—Steam.....	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
CHEESE.....	11 @ 12 1/2
BUTTER—Western.....	25 @ 40

#### CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	6 00 @ 6 25
Choice Natives.....	5 55 @ 5 75
Good to Prime Steers.....	5 30 @ 5 50
Cows and Heifers.....	2 50 @ 3 50
Medium to Fair.....	3 75 @ 4 75
Inferior to Common.....	2 00 @ 2 75
Stock Steers.....	3 00 @ 4 00
HOGS—Live.....	4 75 @ 5 30
Dressed.....	6 12 1/2 @ 6 25
WHEAT—Choice White Winter.....	8 50 @ 9 37 1/2
Red Winter.....	5 75 @ 7 00
No. 1 Spring.....	1 20 @ 1 21 1/2
No. 2 Spring.....	1 17 1/2 @ 1 18 1/2
No. 3 Spring.....	1 14 @ 1 15 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	52 @ 58 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	43 @ 48 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	82 @ 85 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 60 @ 1 97 1/2
BUTTER—Choice Fancy.....	18 @ 45
Medium to Good.....	30 @ 35
Eggs—Fresh.....	15 @ 16
PORK—Mess.....	13 85 @ 14 00
LARD.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4

#### ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT.....	5 00 @ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring.....	1 19 1/2 @ 1 21 1/2
No. 3 Fall.....	1 43 @ 1 48 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	59 1/2 @ 62 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	45 @ 47
RYE—No. 2.....	95 @ 100
PORK—Mess.....	15 00 @ 15 12 1/2
LARD.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
HOGS.....	4 65 @ 5 25
CATTLE.....	2 50 @ 5 75

#### CINCINNATI.

WHEAT.....	6 85 @ 7 10
WHEAT.....	1 38 @ 1 40
CORN.....	58 @ 62
OATS.....	44 @ 50
RYE.....	1 00 @ 1 01
BARLEY.....	1 80 @ 1 85
PORK—Mess.....	14 25 @ 14 50
LARD.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
HOGS.....	5 25 @ 5 75

#### MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—Spring Super.....	6 25 @ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 24 @ 1 25
No. 2.....	1 21 @ 1 22
CORN—No. 2.....	65 @ 67
OATS—No. 2.....	41 @ 42 1/2
RYE—No. 1.....	79 @ 79 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 10 @ 1 11
PORK.....	13 85 @ 14 00
LARD.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
HOGS.....	6 00 @ 6 25

#### TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Amber Michigan.....	1 47 @ 1 48
No. 2 White Wabash.....	1 62 @ 1 63 1/2
No. 2 Red.....	1 47 @ 1 48 1/2
CORN.....	61 @ 64 1/2
OATS.....	47 @ 48 1/2
HOGS—Dressed.....	6 50 @ 6 55
CLOVER SEED.....	5 25 @ 5 30

#### DETROIT.

WHEAT—Extra.....	1 53 @ 1 54 1/2
No. 1.....	1 52 @ 1 53 1/2
Amber.....	1 46 @ 1 46 1/2
CORN—No. 1, Old.....	63 @ 64
OATS.....	43 @ 49
CLOVER SEED.....	5 15 @ 5 40

#### CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Old.....	1 57 @ 1 58 1/2
No. 2 Red.....	1 45 @ 1 46 1/2
CORN—Old.....	66 @ 67
New.....	63 @ 64
OATS.....	46 @ 49



## MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

LANSING, March 3.—The Legislature met at noon to-day. A quorum of each House was present, and an organization was effected in the usual way. Several new members were sworn in, both in the Senate and House. Levi Walker, of Genesee county, and B. Walker, of Shiawassee county, members of the House, have died since the last regular session. Other vacancies occurred by removals from the State, and these were filled by elections recently held.

A committee appeared in the House from the Senate and announced that it was ready for business. After a little unimportant work, both houses adjourned to 2 p. m.

On reassembling, the House went into joint session in the Hall of the House of Representatives, to hear the message of Gov. Bagley, which is as follows:

**Senators and Representatives:**

In accordance with the provisions of Joint Resolution No. 19, passed at your last session, I appointed S. M. Cutchson, of Washtenaw county; I. D. Crouse, of Livingston county; John Divine, of Sanilac county; J. B. Devereaux, of Houghton county; W. M. Ferry, of Ottawa county; E. W. Giddings, of Macomb county; H. H. Hatch, of Bay county; D. H. Jerome, of Saginaw county; E. W. Meddaugh, of Wayne county; S. C. Moffatt, of Leelanau county; Ashley Pond, of Wayne county; E. H. Riley, of St. Joseph county; Charles Upson, of Branch county; H. G. Wells, of Kalamazoo county; E. Willits, of Monroe county; S. L. Withey, of Kent county; and L. Woodward, of Oakland county, as a Commission to prepare such amendments and revision of the constitution as, in their judgment, might be necessary for the best interests of the State and the people. The Commission met at the capitol on the 27th day of August last, and completed their labors on the 16th day of October, having been in session thirty-nine days. In the appointment of this Commission I endeavored to select gentlemen representing not only the varied interests of the State, but also the different shades of opinion on public matters. It seems to be the import of the resolution that the report of the Commission be submitted to the present Legislature; and there are many good reasons why this should be done, which have influenced me in calling you together in special session. These are patent to anyone upon a moment's reflection, and need not be enumerated here.

The resolution under which the Commission met declares what is well understood by all whose business or inclination has called upon them to examine it: "The existing constitution of the State of Michigan is defective in many respects, and needs to be amended to conform to the growth and development of the State, and the advanced ideas of the people."

The work of the Commission has now been before the people since October last, and it is fair to presume, has received candid and careful attention. In calling you at this time to consider their report, the proposed amendments will be kept before the people until they shall have an opportunity to express their will upon them at the ballot-box in November next, and cannot fail to have a more intelligent, fair, and careful consideration than if the matter be postponed by waiting for a regular session, until the general election in 1876, when the heat and partisan strife of a Presidential contest will assuredly prevent questions of State interest of the highest importance, from receiving the unprejudiced judgment of our citizens. I doubt not that each one of you has already given the subject careful and earnest attention, and I hope your action as a body may be such as will, approved by the people, give to the State a Constitution that will be a chart, without errors for every public officer—a sure guarantee to every citizen of his individual rights, and by and under which our State may continue its progressive march in the development of its material resources, and establish economy, prudence, and fidelity in the management of public affairs, as the organic law.

I feel it hardly my province to express an opinion as to the merits or demerits of the amendments, or to make suggestions, or recommendations as would be expected upon usual matters of legislation, yet I cannot refrain from briefly alluding to some of the propositions of the Commission. I deem first of importance the provisions relating to finance and taxation.

SECTION 1, ARTICLE X. No county, city, township, or other municipal corporation shall become a stockholder in, or make any loan or gift to, or lend its credit in aid of, any person, private corporation, or association; nor shall any county, city, township, or other municipality construct or become the owner of any railroad. The provisions of this section shall not prevent such municipalities from aiding enlistments and in the support of the families of soldiers in time of war; or supporting their poor in such manner as may be provided by law.

Sec. 2, ART. X. Each organized county shall be a body corporate, with such powers and immunities as shall be (established) prescribed by law. All suits and proceedings by or against a county shall be in the name thereof. The power of counties to levy taxes, borrow money, and contract debts, shall be restricted by law.

Sec. 15, ART. X. No city or village shall incur indebtedness, including that incurred by or on behalf of any school district within its corporate limits, so that its aggregate debt at any time shall exceed 10 per cent. on the valuation of its taxable property, as shown by the assessment roll.

Sec. 5, ART. XIV. Every law hereafter enacted by the Legislature, creating a debt or authorizing a loan, shall provide a sinking fund for the payment of the same.

Sec. 9, ART. XIV. The State shall not aid, by gift, or pledge of its credit, any person or corporation, nor shall it subscribe to, or become interested in, the stock of any corporation, nor assume any indebtedness of a municipal or other corporation. The provisions of this section shall not apply to educational, charitable, reformatory or penal institutions which are, or may be, under the care and control of the State.

These are golden words, and might well be engraved on stone and placed in the walls of every Capitol in the land. They say to us, "Keep out of debt if possible, but if you must make a debt, let it be for a legitimate purpose, restrict it to your ability to pay, and provide for its payment." Happily for us as a people, we have not been as wasteful and improvident in contracting debts for schemes which ought either to be paid out of current taxation or not sanctioned at all as many of our sister States have been. While our State debt is decreasing annually, every year sees the bonded indebtedness of our cities and towns increase. The policy of issuing bonds for municipal and local purposes is unwise, expensive, and leads to public extravagance. The people of a municipality in voting for the issue of a thousand-dollar 10 per cent bond for twenty years, forget that the moment the bond is issued they have assumed an obligation of \$3,000. There is, of course, a class of county, city, and township improvements that the future should perhaps help pay for. This, however, is amply provided for by permitting an indebtedness equaling 10 per cent. of the valuation. The adoption of the several provisions above enumerated in the organic law of the State will forever close the door against the schemes of selfish speculators in paper railroads, and other wild financial plans. We shall be prudent in our public expenditures, out of debt and out of danger, and set an example, as a State, worthy of imitation by each citizen in his private business. Had the spirit of these provisions been the rule of action in the

management of private and public affairs, we should not have witnessed such a panic as that which so recently swept over our country. In no department of its labors has the Commission shown more wisdom than in the provisions in Sec. 22, Art. IV., restricting special legislation, confining the business of law-making within its proper bounds, and thereby saving an incalculable amount of public time and money. Fully one-half of the time of each legislative session is consumed in enacting special laws for individuals, localities, and private interests that are of no interest or necessity to the general public. Special and local acts receive less careful consideration than those in which the public at large are interested, and thus much unwise and mischievous legislation finds its way into our statute books. General laws are safer and better in every case in which they can be made to accomplish the desired end. Over-governing is a growing evil that these restrictions would do much to cure.

The changes proposed in the Judiciary Department, in Art. VI., are radical. The proposed increase in the number of Supreme Court Judges to five would give a permanency and solidity to judicial decisions that an evenly-divided court cannot give, while the increase of business coming before the court will soon require an additional Judge. Believing that education is a necessity to good self-government, we spend millions of dollars annually to educate ourselves and those who are to come after us, to make sure that our Government shall be good; and, so long as our people are thus educated, just so long will they be fitted to elect their own Judges. Our experience for the past twenty-five years with an elective judiciary is, to my mind, an abundant proof of this statement. In very many cases partisanship has been silent, and the people have united in casting their suffrages for Judges whom they knew to be upright and capable, regardless of other considerations. There can be no higher evidence of the fitness of an intelligent people to select their own Judges than this. I believe that whenever political power is taken away from a people, their fitness to be entrusted with power is decreased, and that whenever they are called upon to perform new duties, they are stimulated to fit themselves to perform them intelligently and well.

The Commission, in Sec. 1 and 2 of Art. IX., provide that in lieu of the present salaries paid the State officers and Judges, they shall be fixed by the Legislature. The salaries of some of the State officers, and especially those of the Circuit Judges, demand revision, seems to be generally conceded. Very many of our counties have, at different times, made appropriations to be paid directly to the Circuit Judges. There is no practice so reprehensible as this; but the necessity of it has seemed so apparent that the propriety and legality of it have been overlooked. I trust that by no action of yours or the people will our county authorities be tempted in the future to make these unconstitutional appropriations. Since the first of January, 1873, five of our Circuit Judges have resigned, for the reason that they could not pay their expenses and support their families with their salaries. These frequent changes in the judiciary, in the matter of expense alone, cost more than a fair salary, while they take from our judicial system what should be its leading characteristic, viz: permanency and stability.

The present Constitution was adopted in 1850—nearly a quarter of a century ago. Our only State institutions at that time were the State Prison and the University. The receipts and disbursements of the State treasury were less than \$400,000 per annum, while to-day they are nearly \$2,000,000. Almost every State officer at that time received in fees more than his salary. No money was paid the State by its Treasurer for interest on deposit of State funds. To-day no State officer receives a single fee of any kind. From table "N" in the Auditor-General's report for 1873, you will learn that the payments into the treasury of the State for interest on public deposits and fees from the State officers from 1851 to Sept. 30, 1873, were \$291,355.47, and the receipts from the same sources for the same period Sept. 30, 1873, were \$30,100.63. From 1838 to the year 1864 not a dollar was received from any of these sources. I fail to find in the financial reports of other States any such aggregate of receipts as this—in many of them none at all—from similar sources. I call your attention to these figures, for, though often published, I believe they are not often read.

These facts show very plainly that, whatever may have been the intention of the framers of your present Constitution, the greater portion of the State officers received in fees each year more than their salary. The practice of paying the deputy State officers a greater salary than the principals would seem to indicate that it was expected that the deputies should do the work, and the principals draw the fees and wear the honors. The business of the State has grown into such volume that any State officer who faithfully performs his duty (if he does it personally and not by proxy) must give to it his entire time and attention. That they do not, is simply because some time and attention must be given to some pursuit or occupation by which they can live. Ought we not, in lieu of this pernicious system, to say to our public officers: "Your salary shall be a reasonable one; you shall have such assistants as the business of your office demands; but we expect and demand of you your personal attention and your individual care of the duties of your position." This is the straight, plain, and economical way. I do not believe in high salaries for public officers. A salary that will induce men to seek position for the sake of the salary would tend to deteriorate the public service. It is not pleasant to reflect that the best men often cannot afford to serve the State, and that a private fortune must be an indispensable condition in filling certain important public positions. This too will deteriorate the public service. We all have an earnest and commendable desire to procure economy in administration, and patterns of republican simplicity in public life; we can do this, not by parsimony nor by extravagance, but by occupying a common ground of common sense that lies between the two. I have said that an educated, intelligent people are abundantly qualified to elect their own officers. I also believe they are willing to pay their public servants decently and fairly, as they would do in their private affairs.

The article on "Corporations other than Municipal" contains some new provisions, and makes changes in existing provisions, all of which I think are improvements. But I refer to this article not so much for the purpose of calling your attention to what it contains, as for what it does not contain. Section 11 of this article is left to stand as in the present Constitution. It is apparent that the sole and simple purpose of the first paragraph of this section is to secure and preserve to the public the benefits which come from competition of railroads in the carrying business; there is no other thought or idea in it. And it is equally apparent that the provision, as it stands, will fail of this purpose. "Competition of stock" is only one of the means by which "parallel or competing lines" may combine and become one in interest. A very common method of effecting the same result is for one of the competing companies to lease the road of the other. Another is to acquire the controlling interest in the stock of the competing company, and thus secure control of the road. There are also other devices for securing the same result. If it be conceded that the policy of encouraging competition in railroad transportation is wholesome and just, as I think it must be, then this provision should be so altered and amended as, if possible, to accomplish this end. Upon reference to the pro-

ceedings of the Commission, it will be seen that the section, as reported by the Committee on Corporations, reads as follows:

"No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property, or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place, except upon public notice given, of at least sixty days, to all stockholders, in such manner as shall be provided by law."

"Nor shall any such corporation lease any parallel or competing line of road, and no two or more parallel or competing lines of railroad shall be run or operated, directly or indirectly, wholly or in part, under the same management or supervision, or under or subject to any arrangement, agreement, or understanding with reference to rates of fare or freight to be charged, or for the division of earnings."

If any attempt to preserve the advantages of railroad competition is to be made at all in the Constitution, it should be broad enough to do it well.

The issue of stock, bonds, and certificates of indebtedness by railroads, except for value received, is alike an injury to the honest stockholder or creditor and to the people. The practice is wrong, and is universally condemned in individuals. The State should, if possible, put it beyond the power of these beings which it creates to practice it. I suggest the propriety of requiring all corporations organized under the laws of this State to maintain an office therein, where its books shall be kept, showing the amount of capital stock subscribed and paid in, the names of its stockholders, and the amount owned by each. Such books should be kept in the State for the inspection of stockholders, and for the benefit of creditors. It frequently becomes the duty of the State to investigate the affairs of corporations within it, when such books are absolutely necessary; indeed, the State is largely interested in requiring every tax-paying corporation to keep and maintain within the State such books, not only, but in addition thereto, books showing fully its financial condition.

This, together with the other matters referred to in connection with this article, I beg to commend to your most careful consideration. These suggestions are made from no spirit of hostility to corporations. Every citizen of this State must appreciate the value of railroads in developing our natural resources and in promoting our prosperity. They can only be constructed and operated in the future, as in the past, by means of corporate existence. In all their rights and in their legitimate interests they deserve, and I have no doubt will receive, as they heretofore have done, the fostering care and protection of wholesome laws. Unjust legislation against them would have the effect to cripple their powers for usefulness, and this, in its effect, would reach and injure us all. The self-interest of the people of the State is, therefore, alone sufficient to prevent such legislation. But, on the other hand, no undue sensitiveness should deter us from imposing upon them such restrictions and regulations as are demanded by the interests of the people, and are of such a character as to furnish to the corporations no just cause of complaint, and are also a protection for the corporations.

There is no State in the Union in which the rates of freight are lower than in this, nor in which the roads are managed more directly for the interest of the people. Competition is the chief cause of this condition of things, while the fact that the managers of most of our roads are our own citizens, and interested in the prosperity and welfare of the State, also has much to do with it. The more roads we have the more competition we shall have, and liberal legislation invites the building of roads, and thus competition is kept up. The propositions above enumerated are proposed in the spirit of liberality, and should have a place in the organic law as safeguards for the people, the roads and the stockholders.

There are many other provisions in the report of the committee that are important and worthy of mention, but I fear that I have already trespassed upon your time and patience in what I have said. I do not forget that I have no voice in the building of the constitutional fabric, except through the ballot-box. In considering the question of remodeling the organic law of the State, I presume no one of you, or any citizen, expects you to adopt an instrument that will suit each individual mind. Sincere beliefs and decided opinions may often have to be given up, that the greatest good to the greatest number may be accomplished. I trust that this is the spirit in which you have come together, and that from it you may create a Constitution that will meet the approval of your own judgment and that of the people, whose representatives you are.

JOHN J. BAGLEY.

### MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The hours of beginning sessions were fixed at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. in the House.

H. A. Shaw, of Eaton, moved that the House operate as Committee of the Whole unless otherwise ordered. The motion was lost by a great majority, the sentiment being in favor of laying out the work and referring it to appropriate committees.

Each member of the House was voted \$5 worth of stationery during the session, despite determined efforts to reduce the sum to \$2.

A committee was appointed in the House to draft resolutions in memory of deceased members.

The proposed Constitution was ordered to be first read in Committee of the Whole in the House, afterward to be considered in committee. The Senate decided on similar action. Adjourned.

### The Baptists.

The Baptist Year Book shows the following condition of the Baptists of the United States for 1873, as compared with 1872:

	1873.	1872.
Number of associations.....	890	853
Number of churches.....	20,250	19,720
Number of ministers.....	12,598	11,892
Additions by		
Baptism.....	70,262	84,025
Letter.....	36,321	37,407
Experience.....	7,127	5,007
Restoration.....	6,634	6,551
Diminution by		
Death.....	10,530	11,892
Letter.....	53,679	23,545
Exclusion.....	15,551	15,970
Eraseure.....	4,158	5,283
Total membership.....	1,633,839	1,585,231
Increase last year.....	47,707	

About 350 associations failed to send their minutes. Allowing for the baptisms in these non-reporting associations, and remembering that 540 associations return 70,000 baptisms, it would certainly be safe to put the total number at 90,000 or upward.

A HUMAN FRIEND.—For having struck his dog, a Capt. Mackenzie, of the Rosshire (Scotland) militia recently punished a boy in an ingeniously cruel manner. The brave militiaman enticed the boy into his house in Dingwall, and with costly and rodine marked the word "dog" upon his forehead. Afterward he sketched whiskers and mustaches upon the youth's face, and finally held him before a fire until the caustic had sunk into his skin.

The population of France decreased 1 per cent. last year.

### The Women's Crusade.

When the women of Ohio began their assault upon the liquor shops, almost everybody supposed the movement would be nothing more than the fleeting excitement of an hour. The ladies would parade the street, and assemble in the churches, and sing hymns, and raise their voices in prayer; would carry about the pledge for signatures, and thrust the pencil into trembling and beery hands; would keep little towns and villages in turmoil for a few days, and exact all sorts of impossible promises from unwilling sinners; but we were not to expect a practical result from such extraordinary and irregular proceedings. Even if the women were stout enough of heart to withstand the jeers, and insults, and brutal remarks that would certainly assail them, and vigorous enough in body to endure the long watch of prayer, hour after hour, day after day, from early morn till the night was far spent, the time must soon come when the spiritual excitement that inspired the crusade would die away, to be followed by the inevitable reaction. But two months have now passed, and the women are more earnest than ever. Driven out of the bar-rooms they kneel in the muddy streets; which may be cleaner after all than sanded floors bestrewn with the refuse of conviviality. They mind neither the cold winds nor the pelting rain. All manner of engines of defense have been brought up against them without avail. Here an ungovernable saloon-keepers throws snuff into the midst of the praying band. There an irate ruffian assaults them with a poker. Vulgar caricatures are displayed in the shop windows. Coarse jests are heard as the crusaders march through the streets. The law is invoked to prevent trespass upon private premises and interference with legal occupations; and in this part of the defense it is important to notice that the wholesale liquor dealers are helping the rum-shop keepers with money. Nevertheless the crusade goes on, and the roll of victory lengthens every day.

It is apparent that we have all underrated the strength of a woman's enthusiasm and devotion. The generous and Christian impulses are something more than outbursts of sentiment; they are important forces in the government of society. If the Ohio temperance movement can be guided with reasonable discretion, it may regenerate the whole region. It will not, of course, destroy intemperance, and probably it will not permanently check the sale of liquor; but it may make drinking more disreputable, and save thousands of men whose case is not yet hopeless.—*New York Tribune.*

### The Siamese Twins—Two Distinct Organizations.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, in giving an account of the autopsy of the Siamese twins, says: The divers of the twain were upon opposite sides, and laid in close connection. By the natural law of homologous union the positions of the hearts are the same. Their apexes incline toward each other, but, unlike the livers, they could never have been one and the same, or, of course, both would have died in the same hour. The heart of Eng is upon the right side, and the heart of Chang is upon the left; hence that of one is strangely and abnormally placed. Fluid injected into the heart, of one failed to find its way to the heart of the other, as was the case when the livers, located near the bond of union, were operated upon. This is the last fact which establishes the individuality of each. In life their sympathies, passions, emotions, inclinations, and personal habits were decidedly and sadly estranged, and this circumstance alone, without any keen anatomical scrutiny, would have shown the individuality of their heart and brain. Two individuals brought from different extremes of the world could have passed through the number of years allotted to the twins with less disagreement and conflict than these two incongruous, unsympathetic children, forced constantly to bear each other's burdens and complaints.

### It is Healthy to Marry?

The statistics of all countries show that marriage is promotive of longevity. Married people of both sexes live longer, because they are ordinarily more happy and prudently behaved than even bachelors and spinsters. Moral and sanitary science combine in demanding that wedlock shall be encouraged. It happens, however, that in all old settled communities there is a large preponderance of women. The female sex is less able than the male, to fight, to aid the battle of life, and its miseries, in the event of failure are greater. The excess of unmarried women should be diminished, if philanthropy and sound political economy are capable of grappling with the evil. There are two ways of solving the difficulty. One is an equalization of the sexes by means of the aided emigration of surplus women to new settlements. Governor Slade's down east schoolmistresses married so rapidly after going West that their successors were put under \$2,000 bonds to remain single for three years. In many cases this proved no obstacle to impetuous wooers, who paid the pecuniary forfeit that they might be united to the objects of their affection. The same thing is going on every day in New Zealand.—*Hearth and Home.*

At a recent charity ball in New York, Miss Sadie Jackson wore a dress of pale pistache green silk elaborately decorated with lace and garland of roses. Strings of pearl fastened with a diamond clasp formed the necklace and chataleine, from which hung bouquets of English roses, in addition to a fan and handkerchief. A set of diamond solitaires and diamond comb completed this remarkable toilet.

### A Scene in the Women's War.

Among the many heart-touching incidents of the women's temperance movement reported in the daily papers from scores of towns in Ohio, we cut the following from a recent letter in the Cincinnati Gazette, representing a scene in Hillsboro: "Turning a corner on last Saturday afternoon, I came unexpectedly upon some fifty women kneeling on the pavement and stone steps before this door. A daughter of a former Governor of Ohio was leading in prayer. Surrounding her were the mothers, wives and daughters of former Congressmen and legislators, of our lawyers, physicians, bankers, ministers and leading men of all kinds. Indeed, there were gathered there representatives from nearly every household in the town. The day was bitterly cold. A piercing north wind swept the streets, piercing us all to the bone. The plaintive, tender, earnest tones of that pleading wife and mother arose on the blast, and were carried to every heart within their reach. Passers-by uncovered their heads, for the place whereon they trod was holy ground. Their eyes of hardened men filled with tears, and many turned away, saying they could not bear to look on such a sight. Then the voice of prayer was hushed, the women arose and began to sing softly a sweet hymn—some old familiar words and tune—such as our mothers sang to us in childhood's days. We thought, can mortal man resist such efforts? The effect upon the spectators is indescribable. No sneer is heard—scarcely a light word is spoken. The spirit of devotion is abroad, and those who would scorn to pray themselves, yet feel that here is something which they must at least respect."

### Poison in the Fire—An Exceedingly Curious Case.

One of the most remarkable cases of poisoning, and one of the most curious accidents on record, occurred at the house of a farmer named Merritt, four miles northwest of the city, near W. G. Stewart's place, a few days since.

A young man named William Haley had been trying to poison wolves, using strychnine for the purpose, which he baited for the creatures with fresh meat. He had been unsuccessful in poisoning them, and one day early this week, on going to his bait and finding them untouched, he went to Mr. Merritt's house about noon to get some fresh meat, and being disappointed in getting it, became disgusted, and threw the bottle containing the strychnine into the kitchen stove, where Mr. Merritt's daughters were cooking dinner. Two of the daughters, young women, were standing near the stove at the time. The poison exploded a few seconds after coming in contact with the flames, and a livid streak of fire flashed from the front of the stove and struck them in the face, inflicting severe burns. The symptoms of the burns soon showed they were poisonous, and medical aid was summoned without delay. For a day or two it was feared the young ladies could not recover, the strychnine having obtained such an effect in their blood, but the application of the proper antidotes allayed the poison, and the sufferers are gradually regaining their health.—*Dubuque Herald.*

### Disease Among Workmen.

In a lecture by Dr. Mapother, that distinguished authority classifies the diseases pertaining to the various trades and industries under three heads, namely, those due to the entrance of dust into the lungs, those due to slow poisoning, and those which constrained positions or overwork in close rooms engender. Stone-cutters suffer from lung affections by inhaling minute particles of stone, which irritate the lungs and excite inflammation. The working of flax is also found very detrimental, giving rise constantly to asthmatic complaints. At paper-works, the tearing of shoddy, and the sorting and picking of rags, create a most stifling and hurtful dust. The remedy recommended by Dr. M. for dusty trades is, first, the use of a respirator which will filter the air—a very effectual one consisting of wire gauze covering the nose and mouth, lined with a layer of cotton wool a quarter of an inch thick. Other remedies are ventilation by means of McKinnel's tube, the action of steam fans, and the peremptory exclusion from all labor requiring vigorous muscular and breathing efforts of persons under 18, the organs up to that age not being strong enough to resist ill usage.

### A Novel Theater.

A visitor of the Chinese theater, in San Francisco, does not seem to be particularly charmed by the Mongolian drama. He says: "Battle scenes are stock ingredient of the Chinese drama, and are conducted on a principle totally at variance with all our modern ideas of warfare. It is no uncommon feat for the hero to dismiss his army, and, single-handed, conquer the enemy, merely using his soldiers as a pursuing force. The stage, which is limited, in that the orchestra occupy nearly the whole of it, is merely a platform flanked by the walls of the house, lit up by some four or five footlights and two attenuated gas-pipes pendant on either side of the house, which terminate in numerous gas jets far more useful than ornamental. In the rear a screen, festooned, with spears, armor musical instruments, and diabolical characters, serves as a partition to veil the dressing-rooms and green room from the eye of the casual observer, and two curtained doors are the means of exit and entrance. It has never been our misfortune to hear the overture, if one be played, but judging by the descriptive music and singing during the progress of the play, which would make an excellent accompaniment for wandering minstrel cats, nothing has been lost."







# HOLLAND CITY NEWS

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT  
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## Our Markets.

1 Saturday, March 7.

### Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	75	100
Beans, bushel	1 25	1 75
Butter, lb.	32	32
Clover seed, bushel	4 50	5 00
Eggs, dozen	13	14
Honey, lb.	9	18
Hay, ton	13 00	10 00
Hides, green, lb.	6	6
Maple sugar, lb.	1 25	1 50
Onions, bushel	80	90
Potatoes, bushel	3 00	3 50
Timothy Seed, bushel	3 00	3 50
Wool, lb.	5	6

### Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed, lb.	6	6
Chickens, dressed per lb.	8	9
Lard, lb.	10	10
Pork, dressed, lb.	7	7
Smoked meat, lb.	12	14
Smoked ham, lb.	12	10
Smoked shoulders, lb.	6	6
Turkeys, lb.	12	12
Tallow, lb.	5	6

### Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	4 00	4 00
" " green	3 00	3 00
" " beech, dry	3 00	3 00
" " green	2 50	2 50
Hemlock Bark, lb.	5 50	5 50
Staves, white oak, 12 00	14 00	14 00
Heading bolts, soft wood	3 00	3 50
Heading bolts, hardwood	4 50	4 50
Stave bolts, softwood	3 50	3 50
Stave bolts, hardwood	4 00	4 00
Railroad ties, 15	15	15

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

(Corrected by the "Pluget Mill.")

Wheat, white, bushel	1 40	1 45
Corn, shelled, bushel	1 35	1 35
Oats, bushel	40	40
Buckwheat, bushel	90	90
Rye, bushel	80	85
Barley, ton	17 00	18 00
Feed, ton	24 00	24 00
" 100 lb.	1 50	1 50
Barley, 100 lb.	2 25	2 40
Middling, 100 lb.	1 25	1 25
Flour, 100 lb.	4 00	4 00
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	6 00	4 50
Buckwheat Flour, 100 lb.	4 50	4 50
Fine meal, 100 lb.	1 75	1 75

## Rail Roads.

### Chicago & Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

GOING NORTH.	STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.
8.10	Chicago.	8.30
12.15	New Buffalo.	5.15
A. M. P. M.		P. M. A. M.
8.57	Gr. Junction.	9.05
4.31	Pennville.	10.55
4.35	Manila.	1.03
4.35	Richmond.	1.00
4.35	Saugus.	12.45
5.35	Holland.	12.55
5.10	New Holland.	11.37
6.07	Olive.	11.37
6.35	Ottawa.	11.31
6.35	Robinson.	11.30
6.35	Spoonville.	11.05
7.10	Nunda.	10.55
7.10	Frederick.	10.55
8.00	Frederick.	9.50
8.25	Montague.	8.55
10.00	Pentwater.	6.45

### Grand Rapids Branch.

GOING NORTH.	STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.
5.30	Holland.	12.30
5.34	Zeland.	12.06
5.47	Vriesland.	11.53
6.00	Hudson.	11.40
6.13	Jennison's.	11.27
6.19	Grandville.	11.21
6.40	Gr. Rapids.	11.00

### Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
9.30	Muskegon.	9.35
9.30	Ferryburg.	9.30
9.30	Grand Haven.	9.06
7.15	Pigeon.	9.05
7.30	Holland.	4.08
7.30	Wolverine.	4.08
8.50	Allegan.	3.51

### Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

FROM GRAND RAPIDS TO GRAND RAPIDS.	STATIONS.	Express.	Mail.
4.15	Grand Rapids.	4.15	4.15
4.25	Grandville.	4.25	4.25
4.40	Byron Centre.	4.40	4.40
5.07	Dorr.	5.07	5.07
5.17	Hilliards.	5.17	5.17
5.25	Hopkins.	5.25	5.25
5.30	Allegan.	5.30	5.30
5.37	Otsego.	5.37	5.37
5.45	Platwell.	5.45	5.45
5.48	Cooper.	5.48	5.48
7.05	Kalamazoo.	7.05	7.05
7.34	Portage.	7.34	7.34
7.42	Schoolcraft.	7.42	7.42
7.58	Flowerfield.	7.58	7.58
8.08	Moorepark.	8.08	8.08
8.14	Three Rivers.	8.14	8.14
8.26	Florence.	8.26	8.26
8.35	Constantine.	8.35	8.35
P. M. A. M.		P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
8.45	White Pigeon.	8.45	8.45
A. M. P. M.		A. M. P. M.	A. M. P. M.
8.50	Chicago.	8.50	8.50
A. M. P. M.		A. M. P. M.	A. M. P. M.
9.40	Toledo.	11.45	12.01
A. M. P. M.		A. M. P. M.	A. M. P. M.
7.05	Cleveland.	7.30	8.00
P. M. A. M.		P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
1.10	Buffalo.	12.25	1.00

## Notings.

IRON ore has been discovered at Holly.

NEXT Wednesday will be generally observed in this city, as a day of prayer for the crops.

THE price of butter is higher than we have seen it for many a year at this time, with no visible cause to explain.

It costs \$2,000 to bury a Congressman who dies at Washington. It could be done much cheaper at home.

WHAT three authors would you mention in commenting on an extensive conflagration? Dickens, Howitt, Burns!

"HE was a good man," says an Iowa paper of a deceased citizen, "but then he sometimes bet on the wrong horse."

ACCORDING to the communists, every man who saves money must be made to divide with every man who saves none.

AMONG the modest requests before Congress is one asking for an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the improvement of Washington Harbor.

DR. A. VAN DER VEEN, of Grand Haven, who has been confined to his residence for nearly a month has so far recovered from his illness as to be on the street again.

A DISPATCH received here from Lansing, last evening, says that the Governor will not interfere with our Local Contentions, until he has heard from both sides of the question.

HON. MORGAN BATES, ex-Lieut. Governor of Michigan, died at his home in Traverse City, Monday morning. He was one of the pioneer editors of the State, and for two terms Lieutenant-Governor.

ONE of the rooms in VAN LANDEGEND'S brick building lately occupied by the Y. M. C. A. is being fitted up for the reception of Dr. F. S. Ledebor, who intends to have his office there, upon the removal of his father, East.

THE Ladies of Allegan are busily engaged in the Reform-Temperance Movement. They began on Wednesday and are keeping the thing right up. The party numbers about 80, and as we are informed is composed of the respectable women of the village.

WE learn from a Detroit Daily, that the next spring campaign, in the City of Holland will be one of the hottest contested this City has ever had. Now this may appear so to our worthy correspondent, but as yet nothing has struck us, warranting this assertion, unless it was the incidental visit of Bileam of old, on Sunday last, stopping in the Eastern part of town.

MR. J. VAN LANDEGEND, has shown us a copy of "The American Almanack For the Year of Christian Account 1730," published by "Titan Leeds, Philomat," and "New York Printed," it is "Made to serve the adjacent Places from Placentia to South-Carolina, without sensible error," it contains a "chronology of Things Remarkable," when Fairs are kept," of "Quakers General Meeting," and gives the distance from New York to Boston, by stage, at 273 miles.

A NEW firm has been established and a new line of business opened. Messrs. F. SLOOTER & J. E. HIGGINS have leased Lebarbe Furniture Store, and will open on next Monday a Flour and Feed Store. We learn from these gentlemen that they will make this their business exclusively, and that thereby they will be enabled to offer all articles in this line, at prices that will at once secure them an extensive trade. We have no doubt, but what these parties will succeed, if they adhere to this principle. One of our drawbacks, to get more trade from the country to the city, is that the attention of merchants is divided too much between the several lines of trade, and that no one particular branch receives that attention which is required in these days of sharp competition.

THE long looked-for dramatic entertainment under the auspices of the "Holland City Cornet Band" will come off, on Thursday evening next, and our people will then have the opportunity of spending Ten Nights in a Bar-Room, profitable to themselves. The novel from which the above has been dramatised, is written by T. S. Arthur, and is too well known, and has been too universally read to need comment. The work has been translated in several different languages, and contains something magical, which if properly brought out by our dramatics will give good satisfaction. The fact that it has lately been published in the *Grandview*, through a series of numbers, should give it great credit with our people. The entertainment will be given at Music Hall, where the necessary preparations have been made for a successful rendition of this drama—a large stage, new and appropriate scenery, orchestra seats, etc. We do hope that this new feature of entertainments in the City will be heartily supported and encouraged by all classes of our population.

THE House on the 26th ult., passed the Franking Bill.

HOPE church has an important announce—see Special Notices.

THERE was a decrease of \$2,500,047 in the public debt last month.

THE Port Huron Guards have been accepted by the Adjutant General.

A CLOTHES-PIN manufactory at Kalamazoo turns out 150,000 pins daily.

Two persons were arrested for stealing in Allegan last Monday; both were residents of the place.

H. NYENESCH, Esq., editor of *Pella's Weekblad*, is the Democratic Candidate for Mayor of that city.

GOV. BAGLEY's message will be found in full, on the 3rd page. Not a word as yet, on the charter.

ON Thursday noon, M. R. WAITE, was duly inaugurated at Washington, as Chief Justice of the United States.

THE Chicago Ice Company are busily engaged at Muskegon Lake in getting out 1500 tons of ice, which is of the very best quality. It is being shipped via the C. & M. L. S. R. R.

ONE of our saloon keepers has received a card signed by "Many Ladies," notifying him of their intention, that they are about to commence active operations in the city against the sale of liquors.

THE Hon. Austin Blair will address the Pioneer Society of Eaton County, Mich., at Eaton Rapids, Feb. 15. The Governor's first residence began in Charlotte in a very early day, and he will probably relate some personal experience.

CAPT. E. L. CRAW, of Fruitport, has returned from New York, where he has been for the past four months in the interest of the C. S. & C. Railroad. Arrangements are made to commence work on the road by the 5th of next month.

SENATOR Chandler has brought suit against the *Detroit Free Press* for libel, claiming \$100,000 damages. The alleged libel is in a special dispatch from Washington, Feb. 20, charging Chandler with intoxication and disgraceful conduct in the Senate Chamber.

THE Committees representing the Reformed Church in America and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South, are holding secret sessions daily, in New York, relative to an organic union. It is understood that the desire is to find, if possible, some middle ground on which the two churches can meet without destroying their identity.

IT is gratifying to hear that in view of the stringency and dullness which exists all around us, our city is not amongst the severe sufferers. Our postmaster informed us the other day that the receipts and business in his office does not fall below that of any previous quarter, while one of our hardware men told us yesterday that his sales for February, were more than double of the same month last year.

THE Democratic press accuses Zach Chandler of being "the power behind the throne" of the paper about to be started at Lansing, to be known as the official organ of the Grangers, while E. B. Ward, of Detroit, who has heretofore bore a prominent part in securing the election of Senator Chandler, stated the other day that he thought Chandler had outlived his usefulness. In November next, we elect a Legislature that is to re-elect Mr. Chandler as U. S. Senator, if this can be done honestly. Who will go from Holland, is a question that some people are mixing up with the "mayorality."

THE *Inter-Ocean*, has the following: "On the 12th of May will be celebrated at Holland, with great eclat, the twenty-fifth anniversary of William III., King of the Netherlands, by his quondam subjects." This must have been copied from one of our contemporaries, or else the *Inter-Ocean* like all leading dailies must have a correspondent in this place. That item on Rev. CORNELL STUART, his visit of ten days, and his return to Germany, to write up *Pella*, etc., was taken from the same paper, and perhaps furnished by the same correspondent. Anything for a change.

WE have every indication of an early spring, and of an early opening of navigation. Our merchants are already receiving their first invoices of spring goods, and the winter stocks are being stored away for a more appropriate season. Front yards and premises are being raked and people generally enjoy the pleasant spring weather. To prove this more positively we refer to the fact that L. T. KANTERS & Co. have to-day opened their other store in the City Hotel Block, and are displaying a fine selection of such goods as they are known to keep. A fine cigar, a delicious orange, a running stream of soda water, and if this weather continues for a few days, a splendid dish of ice-cream, all this and more too, can be found in their new quarters, without in the least interfering with their other establishment. Give them a call.

## SOME OF BISMARCK'S MAXIMS.

TAKEN FROM HIS LATE SPEECHES.

A question of right can be settled only with the bayonet in our European quarrels.—[Jan. 22, 1864.]

Parties and castes are mutable—they perish, and new ones arise.—[Jan. 22, 1864.]

Whoever makes the most promises is apt to carry the election.—[June 1, 1865.]

All classes do a little smuggling, especially the women.—[June 1, 1865.]

A great country cannot be governed by partisans.—[Jan. 15, 1867.]

Governments are like women—the youngest please the most.—[Dec. 9, 1868.]

Centralization is tyranny, more or less.—[April 16, 1869.]

Whoever carries the money bag is the people's master.—[April 26, 1869.]

Every country knows that peace and security rest in the sword.—[May 22, 1869.]

Liberty is a luxury which not every one can afford.—[May 22, 1869.]

People are a great deal more lavish when they pay out of a common treasury than when they pay out of their own pockets.—[June 2, 1871.]

## Railway Signal Code of the United States

One whistle signifies "down brakes."

Two whistles signify "off brakes."

Three whistles signify "back up."

Continued whistles signify "danger."

Rapid short whistles "a cattle alarm."

A sweeping parting of the hands on level of the eye signifies "go ahead."

Downward motion of the hands with extended arms signifies "stop."

Beckoning motion of one hand signifies "back."

Red flag waved upon the track signifies "danger."

Red flag stuck up by the roadside signifies "danger ahead."

Red flag carried upon a locomotive signifies "an engine following."

Red flag hoisted at a station is a signal to "stop."

Lantern at night raised and lowered vertically is a signal to "start."

Lantern swung at right angles across the track means "stop."

Lantern swung in a circle signifies "back the train."

## Special Notices.

### Hope Church Notice.

ALL persons having claims for labor or materials, expended in the building of "Hope Church, Holland," are requested and notified to present them to H. D. Post, at his office in Holland City, before Tuesday, March 17, 1874, that the Committee may be informed of the amount of outstanding claims and provide for their settlement.

By order of the Building Committee of Hope Church.

H. D. Post, Secretary.

Dated, Holland City, Mich., March 5, 1874.

OUR enterprising Brewer, Mr. CARL ZEER, in order to encourage the raising of more barley in this vicinity, announces to the farmers, that a superior quality of seed-barley can be procured at his Brewery at a low price.

THE American Sardine Co's Boneless Sardines, are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines.

### F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, April 1st, at 7 1/2 o'clock, sharp.

W. J. Scott, W. M.

J. O. DOESBURG, Sec'y.

### Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who has suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN.

42-16 42 Cedar St., New York.

### I. O. O. F.

HOLLAND City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellows' Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week.

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

N. W. Bacon, N. G.

R. K. HALL, Rec. Sec'y.

R. A. SCHOUTEN, Per. Sec'y.

### To Consumptives.

THE advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is desirous to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address, REV. E. A. WILSON.

42-16 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York.

## PROPOSALS.

NOTICE is hereby given that PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Clerk of the City of Holland, till Wednesday noon, March 11th next, for the delivery of materials and construction of a fence around the "Market Square" and the "Public Square" of the City of Holland.

The fence posts to be of cedar, not less than 6 1/2 inches in diameter, 7 feet long, and to be round. The fence boards to be of good common pine. The work to be done in a good and workmanlike manner and in accordance with the specifications in the report of the Committee on Public Buildings and Property, now on file in the office of the City Clerk, to which reference can be had for further particulars.

Payment to be made upon the completion of the work and its acceptance by the Common Council. The Common Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By Order of the Common Council. CHAS. E. POST, City Clerk. Dated, Holland City, Feb. 25, 1874. 106-2w.

## City Drug Store.

HEBER WALSH,  
(DRUGGIST & PHARMACEUTIST.)

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

DRUGS,  
PAINTS,  
GLASS,  
BRUSHES,  
PATENT MEDICINES,  
SUPPORTERS,  
FANCY GOODS,

MEDICINES,  
OILS,  
PUTTY,  
PERFUMERY,  
TRUSSES,  
SHOULDER BRACES,  
ROOTS & HERBS.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal use on ly; and all other articles usually kept in a

## First-Class Drug Store.

I have the largest and most complete stock of goods in Western Michigan, all purchased for Cash, from FIRST HANDS, selected with great care and shall sell at reasonable profits.

HEBER WALSH,  
Druggist & Pharmacist, of 27 years practical experience. 46-3 1/2-1y

## J. M. Reidsema & Son.

The oldest Furniture House in the City.

Always keep a full and well selected stock of Furniture, at prices corresponding with the times.

Wall Paper,

Window Shades,

Carpets,

Oil Cloths,



# AGASSIZ.

BY JAMES T. FIELDS.

Once in the leafy prime of Spring,  
When blossoms whitened every thorn,  
I wandered through the Vale of Orbe  
Where Agassiz was born.

The birds in boyhood he had known  
Went flitting through the air of May,  
And happy songs he loved to hear  
Made all the landscape gay.

I saw the streamlet from the hills  
Run laughing through the valleys green,  
And as I watched it run, I said,  
"This his dear eyes have seen!"

For cliffs of ice his feet had climbed  
That day outspoke of him to me;  
The avalanches seemed to sound  
The name of Agassiz!

And, standing on the mountain crag  
Where loosened waters rush and foam,  
I felt, that though on Cambridge side,  
He made that spot my home.

And looking round me as I mused,  
I knew no pang of fear, or care,  
Or homesick weariness, because  
Once Agassiz stood there!

I walked beneath no alien skies,  
No foreign heights I came to tread,  
For everywhere I looked, I saw  
His grand, beloved head.

His smile was stamped on every tree,  
The glacier shone to glid his fame,  
And every image in the lake  
Reflected back his name.

Great keeper of the magic keys  
That could unlock the guarded gates,  
Where Science like a monarch stands,  
And sacred Knowledge waits—

Thine ashes rest on Charles' banks,  
Thy memory all the world contains,  
For thou could'st bind in human love  
All hearts in golden chains!

Thine was the heaven-born spell that sets  
Our warm and deep affections free—  
Who knew thee best must love thee best,  
And longest mourn for thee!

—Scribner's for March.

## THE DOUBLE DANGER.

Among the earliest settlers of Woodstock, a beautiful town in the Green Mountain State, was a man by the name of Silas Sloey, who had left his early home near the sea, and following the windings of the new Connecticut, had at last hitched upon a place in the wilderness, where he erected his cabin, and then commenced an onslaught upon the giants of the forest that reared their heads in stately grandeur about him, and gave way beneath his relentless strokes, and in a couple of years he had quite an open space encircling his cabin. During this time he had lived alone, but when the second autumn came another journey was undertaken to that old home by the sea, and when he returned a young wife bore him company, to share with him the joys and privations incident to a pioneer.

Three years came and went, and the clearing had greatly enlarged its borders, although no arm but his own labored within its bound. The trees that at first had come close up to the cabin, had now retreated to a respectable distance, and the ground they had once occupied was now usurped by flourishing crops that cheered the heart of the settler, and encouraged him to still greater exertion.

The three years spent in the forest by the young couple had been those of peace and contentment. A son was born to them at the commencement of the second year of their married life, and who was, at the time of the adventure we are about to relate, scarcely four years of age, and as bright a little fellow as ever cheered the hearts of parents, whose very life seemed bound up in that of their child.

The nearest neighbors of the Sloeys were more than three miles away through the forest, so it was seldom that they saw others than themselves. The settler was too much occupied with his work to pay much attention to making visits, and the distance was so great that it was not safe for his wife to go alone, as the forest swarmed with wild beasts, which rendered the night hideous with their cries. Bears and panthers abounded, but the wolves were most to be dreaded and proved the greatest annoyance; for often they would gather around the cabin at early dusk and keep up their horrid cries until the early gray of the dawn sent them howling in to the dim aisles of the forest and up the dark ravines among the mountains, where shadows almost like those of night lurked all through the day.

One day, late in October, business and the weather led to the nearest settlement of importance in that section, which chanced to be about eight miles distant; and he got out early in the morning, telling his wife she need not look for him before nightfall, as it was very uncertain what time he would accomplish his business, and it might be that he would not be at home till late in the night, but come he would before he slept, unless some unforeseen event interposed to prevent. Bending over his child that was sleeping in the bed he kissed it, and then having bestowed the same mark of affection upon his wife, he bade her be careful not to stir from the cabin or to allow the child to wander from her sight for fear that some harm might come to them from the wild beast. With this caution, which she promised readily to observe, he threw his rifle over his shoulder and took his way across the clearing, and his wife watched him from the doorway until the forest thicket hid him from her sight.

The morning had given promise of a beautiful day, which assurance was well kept until a little past meridian, when the wind changed to the eastward, and dark clouds began to obscure the sky to the south and east, giving strong indications that a storm was nigh at hand. Busy with her work and the care of her boy, Mrs. Sloey did not notice the approaching storm until near nightfall, when the sudden darkness that seemed all at once to throw a deep gloom about the cabin reminded her that the night and storm were close at hand, and going to the doorway she gazed anxiously toward that point in the forest whence

she expected to get the first sight of her husband.

Although her gaze was long and earnest, it was not rewarded by a glimpse of her husband; then with a glance at the dark clouds that seemed to hem the little clearing in as with a hugh pall, she tried to calculate how long it would be before the rain would begin to fall, and to guess the distance her husband might be away, and the chance he had of reaching home before the storm.

Standing in the doorway the gloom seemed to her to deepen every moment, while the wind that had been sighing dimly in the forest died away, leaving everything almost as still as death.

The kettle singing on the hearth recalled her to the fact that she had commenced preparing supper, and turning away from the door, she approached the rude stone fire-place, and after paying due attention to what was cooking there she approached the bed upon which her boy was sleeping, and found the air of the fast deepening night appeared to strike him where he lay. Not caring to close the door, as she wished to catch the first sound of her husband's footsteps on his return, she bethought herself of a quilt that was in the loft, which she could spread upon the bed without disturbing her little son.

Listening for a moment, to make sure no footsteps were approaching, she ascended the rude ladder, and felt her way along in the darkness—the loft was unprovided with windows—to the spot where she supposed the object of her search to be lying, but it was not there. Either she or her husband had moved it, and groping her way about in the darkness, she, after a few moments' delay, succeeding in finding it, and taking it on her arm, she approached the ladder and was about to descend when she caught sight of an object in the room that seemed to turn her blood to ice, and for a moment rendered her incapable of thought or action.

Standing in the center of the room with its head unturned, its fierce eyes glaring around in every direction, its long red tongue partly protruding from its half-opened mouth, in which the white fangs were visible, was a huge, lank wolf, that despite the timidity of its race, had ventured in through the open door in search of food attracted by the odor of the meat that was cooking upon the fire; as it had been prowling about the cabin, as was frequently the case at this season of the year.

For a minute, Mrs. Sloey was so paralyzed with horror that, for her life or her child's she could not have moved or uttered a word, and the wolf also remained stationary, snuffing the air, and then moved cautiously toward the fire, to the momentary relief of the mother, as she saw that he was farther from the bed upon which her boy was sleeping, yet whom it seemed as if no power on earth could save.

Slowly and shyly the wolf approached the fire, sniffing the air as it did so, but not fancying the strong light thrown out by the embers, or the heat that as it approached began to be rather uncomfortable; and as the monster would dart back a new pang of horror would assail the heart of the mother, who, with feelings that cannot be described, was watching any motion on which depended the life of her child.

Suddenly one of those wild fitful gusts of wind that sometimes precede a storm, came whirling down the chimney, and scattered sparks about the room, to the visible terror and disgust of the wolf, who sidled toward the door, and just as Mrs. Sloey was experiencing a delightful hope that the monster would go away, the fierce gust slammed the door to with a loud bang, and the heart of the mother sank within her as she saw that the wolf was a prisoner in the cabin.

Horror stricken at the situation of affairs, Mr. Sloey watched, with a sinking heart, the movements of the wolf, who, finding himself thus caged, began to move anxiously about the room no longer seeking so much for food as for a chance to escape; but, at this moment, what was the horror of the mother to see her boy awakened, no doubt by the noise made by the slamming of the door, raise up in bed and call her to come to him.

At the sound of the child's voice the wolf paused near the center of the room, and fixed its eyes upon the little fellow, who, all unconscious of danger, was calling for his mother. The red tongue still protruded, and the white teeth glistened in the fire light, as the monster, half fearing to spring, crept nearer the bed to take a better look at his prey.

Half frenzied with the terrible danger of her child, the mother determined to sacrifice her own life, if need be, for that of her boy. A plan had suggested itself to her, a mere hope as it were, and she grasped it with all the eagerness that only those so situated can know.

Unfolding the quilt, and laying it across her arm, she prepared to descend the ladder. The wolf was almost at its foot, and the bed but a short distance away. The monster saw her coming, and withdrew his gaze from the child, and fixed it upon his new victim.

When half way down the ladder, the wolf made a spring at her; this was the moment for her to execute her hastily-formed plan, and throwing the quilt, she enveloped the wolf in its folds, who not fancying this covering, commenced backing toward the other side of the cabin, striving to get rid of it, but in vain. Now was her moment for action; and springing to the bed, she clasped her child in her arms and sprang up the ladder, unharmed by the wolf, who was still struggling in vain endeavors to rid itself from the quilt. With one hand she threw the ladder back into the room, and then a cry of thankfulness fell from her lips at the

success that had attended her efforts to save her child.

The boy not knowing the meaning of this behavior on the part of the mother, and somewhat frightened withal, began to cry; and while she tried to hush him in silence again, she did not take her eyes from the wolf, who, completely blindfolded, was spinning about the room in the most eccentric manner.

It was more by its subsequent action than the fortunate throwing of the quilt by Mr. Sloey that the wolf became entangled so hopelessly in it. At first she watched its actions with satisfaction, but as each circle brought the wolf nearer the fire a new terror took possession of her heart. Should it blunder therein, as he seemed fated to do, would not the cabin be set on fire thereby and a death as horrible as the one from which she had just rescued her child be their fate. Trembling with fear she watched every motion, and at last that which she had feared occurred.

Each circle, as the wolf frantically endeavored to free itself from the covering, had brought it nearer to the fire-place, under the mass of glowing embers. A howl of rage and pain followed as it sprang out again upon the floor, its covering a sheet of fire. Another bound and it landed upon the bed, where, by a frantic effort, it threw off its fiery cover, and uttering yelps of pain it sprang again to the floor and rushed around the room for a chance to escape.

The bed was all afire in a moment, and Mrs. Sloey uttered a cry of despair as the flames caught in every direction and a dense volume of smoke rolled up through the aperture in the loft.

"Father in heaven, must we perish?" exclaimed the mother, as she pressed the child to her breast. "Husband! husband! why do you not come and save your wife and child from this horrible fate?"

No answer to the frantic ejaculation came to the ear of the distracted woman save the crackling of the flames as they caught upon the dry wood of the cabin, and sent their forked tongues up to the spot where she stood, while her ears were filled with the sharp cry of the wolf as it ranged round and round in its vain endeavors to escape, while ever and anon the flames would catch upon the fur, where it was already scorched off in its first contact with the fire, causing it to utter a howl of agony.

Although death stared her in the face, Mrs. Sloey was not a woman to give up so long as there was a chance for life left to her. As we have already said, there were no windows in the loft, so that avenue of escape was denied her. The roof was covered with heavy plank fastened to the ridge-pole and the top log of the sides by means of stout wooden pins. To remove one or more of these was her only chance of escape, but to do this with her own unaided hands seemed to be impossible. Half choked by the smoke and her child clinging to her and crying with all its power, she felt about her to find some instrument to aid her in the accomplishment of her purpose; but all she could find was a stout stick of wood that her husband had placed there to season for an arshelve. Inserting this with all her strength between the log and one of the planks, she essayed with all her strength to raise it from its place, but without success. Finding this one impossible, she tried another, and another, with like result.

Hotter and more stifling grew the air about her, louder crackled the flames below, and fiercer became the cries of the imprisoned wolf, while the cries of her child rang above all, and rendered her well nigh desperate. Hope was fast leaving her. But one more plank remained untried, and she had gone the length of the front side of the cabin. With the energy born of despair she inserted the stick, and pried upward with all her strength, and to her great joy it moved, slowly and the welcome fresh air of heaven came pouring in upon them.

Inspired by hope, she attempted to start another one by its side, but, with all her strength, she found it impossible, and yet the aperture was not large enough to admit her passing through, and again the pangs of despair seized hold upon her heart.

The heat was becoming terrible, and the opening she had made in the roof seemed only an outlet for the smoke, which, as it poured out, well nigh stifled her. Clasping her child, she thrust him through the opening, and, holding him on the roof for a moment, she was about to let him slide to the ground, at the risk of dashing the life from his body, when the sound of rapid footsteps were heard, and the next moment the well-known voice of her husband sounded like music in her ears, as he came across the clearing, and by the light of the flames, that had begun to break out in several places, saw his child and the head of his wife on the roof.

"Quick, husband, for the love of God!" shouted the mother, as she still retained a hold upon her child. And in hardly more time than it takes to tell it, he was upon the roof, and with his strong arms had torn up another plank, and sprang to the ground with his child, and in a moment more his wife was by his side, with a heart overflowing with joy at their escape.

The cabin was burned to the ground with all its contents, including the author of all the mischief. A new one was erected, and therein, in after years, the story we have narrated was often rehearsed to those that claimed their hospitality.

GALVANISM was discovered by a man named Swammerdam, one hundred and thirty years before Galvani called attention to it. The world, however, will not willingly change the name in order to give him the honor belonging to him. Swammerdamism would be awful.

PATENT MEDICINES.—That there are some good patent medicines no intelligent man dare for a moment deny; and pre-eminent is the great California hero medicine, VINEGAR BITTERS, discovered by Dr. J. WALKER, a prominent physician of San Francisco. This medicine, although called bitters, is not to be classed among the vile "fancy drinks" recommended and sold over the bar by rum-venders, but is a combination of pure herbatistic extracts, known to possess sterling medicinal qualities, and is compounded without the use in any shape of spirits. Its action upon the internal system is not stimulating to the extent that alcoholic poison is, but it at once attacks blood-impurities, and by removing the original cause destroys the germs of disease and invites returning health. Its action upon the stomach and liver renders it an almost certain specific in the most stubborn cases of dyspepsia, and in truth imparts new life and vigor to the whole system. It is one of the best medicines ever invented.

The revival columns of the *Central Advocate*, of St. Louis, and the *North-western Advocate*, of Chicago, show numerous and powerful revivals in various parts of the West and Northwest.

## Triumph of American Pianos.

George Steck & Co., of New York, Receive the Gold Medal at the Vienna Exposition.

The Imperial Commission at Vienna have decided the question of merit in piano-forte manufacture by awarding the only Gold Medal within their gift to Messrs. George Steck & Co., of N. Y. This is a magnificent testimonial to the wonderful beauties of tone and workmanship in the Steck instruments, and will unquestionably add to their already well-established prestige. *N. Y. Tribune*. The official letter is as follows:

VIENNA, Dec. 13, 1873.  
"GEO. STECK, Esq.—SIR: I have the pleasure of informing you that I day received from the Baron Schwarz-Senborn a Gold Medal awarded to you for the Pianos exhibited by you at the Vienna Exposition."  
"THOMAS McELRATH, U. S. Com's'r."

## Deafness Caused by Catarrh.

Catarrh not infrequently produces deafness. Mr. LEVI SPRINGER, of Nettle Lake, (P. O.), Williams Co., O., formerly of Durban's Corners, O., has been cured of deafness of fourteen years' standing, by using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. He was so deaf he could not hear a person talk when seated by his side, and can now hear the church bells ring two miles distant—so he writes.

A MARKED CASE OF DEAFNESS CURED.  
DICKERSONVILLE, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1871.  
About one year ago I caught a severe cold in the head, which terminated in a severe form of Catarrh. During the time ulcerations occurred in the nasal passages, and I became wholly deaf in one ear, with partial deafness in the other. The inflammation had involved all the delicate structures of the ears, and I was in immediate danger of permanent deafness. The discharge became profuse and fetid, both into my throat and from my ears. In this condition I called on Dr. Pierce for aid, who prescribed his Golden Medical Discovery and Catarrh Remedy, and under their use have rapidly recovered. My hearing is restored, and my Catarrh is entirely well.  
JOHN SMITH.

AMONG THE MAGAZINES for March there comes none brighter or better than the *Milwaukee Monthly*. Excellent stories, sketches and poems, followed by an illustrated fashion department; suggestions on house furnishing; an article on the toilet and how to look pretty; and fine editorials, make up an extremely interesting book. In the April number will be published the first of a series of articles of house plans, accompanied with careful estimates as to cost of building in brick or wood, and hints on and cost of furnishing. These papers alone will be of the greatest value to those contemplating building. The price of this magazine is only \$1 a year, and a local agent is wanted in this place. Address with stamp for specimen copy, F. J. Gilmore, Milwaukee, Wis.

At this season of the year, when so many of our people are suffering from colds, we call attention to ARER'S CHERRY PECTORAL as a sure cure not only for coughs and colds, but all affections of the lungs and throat. Having used it in our family for many years, we can speak from personal knowledge of its efficiency. There may be other remedies that are good, but in all our experience this has proved to be by far the best. Its qualities are uniform and wholly reliable. It is pleasant to take, and should be kept at command, by every family, as a protection against a class of complaints which seem harmless in the beginning, but become afflicting and dangerous if neglected.—*N. H. Register*.

THE New York *Weekly Witness* at One Dollar per annum, is the best Weekly newspaper in America. It has increased in circulation tenfold within a year.—[Com.]

THE New York *Daily Witness* at Three Dollars, is best for business men. Send (by postal card) for sample copies.—[Com.]

THE NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE OF INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana, after fifteen years of growth has become the largest Institution of the kind in America, and has been remarkably successful in the treatment of Paralysis, Human deformities, Piles, Catarrh, Fistula, and Chronic diseases. We understand they treat none but curable cases, and that they are reasonable in their charges. Send to the Institute for their new general circular.—[Com.]

MANY persons suffer with sick headache and nervous headache, usually induced by costiveness, indigestion, &c. Such persons will find relief if not cured, by keeping the bowels open with small doses of *Parson's Purgative Pills*.—[Com.]

HAVE you inflammatory sore throat, stiff joints, or lameness from any cause whatever? Have you rheumatic or other pains in any part of the body? If so, use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, internally and externally.

A PAIR of shoes will cost you only 5 cents more with a SILVER TIP on than without, and it will add twice the cost of the shoe to their wearing value.—[Com.]

Go to RIVERSIDE Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

## STANDARD LOTTA BUSTLE.

Diploma Awarded by the American Institute each year. A. W. Thomas, Patentee and Manufacturer, for the lightest, strongest and most comfortable Bustle—the Standard Lotta—than can be worn. Stays to suit every style of dress. Wholesale Deposits, 91 WHITE STREET, NEW YORK, 501 RACE ST., PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS WANTED.—Something entirely new. Address PHILA. NOVELTY MAN'G CO., 604 Franklin St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENIAL CLIMATE, FERTILE SOIL, CHEAP LANDS, IN

## ARKANSAS

The Little Rock and Fort Smith

## RAILROAD

OFFERS FOR SALE

## ONE MILLION ACRES OF LAND

In the rich valley of the Arkansas river, unsurpassed in the production of Cotton, Corn, Fruits, Vegetables, the Vine, and all cereals. The inexhaustible fertility of the soil; the climate (average annual temperature for December, January, February and March, about 48 deg. F.), permitting agricultural labor eleven months of the year; the unquestioned health of the valley; the various and abundant timber, and good water, with the rapid development of the State in railroads, population and general improvement, combine to render these lands the

GARDEN OF THE COUNTRY! Uplands from \$2.50 to \$6.00, and River Bottoms from \$10.00 to \$15.00 per acre, on long credit.

Exploring Tickets and Liberal Arrangements with Colonies.

Railroad and Steamboat Connection with St. Louis and Memphis. For Maps and Pamphlets, free, address N. S. HOWE, Land Commissioner, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

## CRUMBS

Are a modern stove polish, far better than any other in existence. Are better, because they give a finer gloss than any other polish.

Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than half the labor required when the other polishes are used.

## CRUMBS

Are a neat and clean article, making no dirt nor dust when used. Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing furniture.

Has no disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but is a pleasant and harmless.

## CRUMBS

Are put up in neat style and in a form more convenient for use than any other polish. In each box are 12 sticks; 1 stick is sufficient for any stove, thus all waste is saved.

Are the cheapest polish in the market, because one box at 10 cents will polish as much surface as 25 cents' worth of the old polishes.

## CRUMBS

Have just taken the first premium at the Indianapolis Exposition, in competition with several of the best of the old stove polishes.

Buy CRUMBS OF COMFORT of your storekeeper, if he has them, or will procure them for you; if not, send us one dollar, your name, and the name of your nearest express station, and we will send you ten boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Bluing, free of cost. CRUMBS OF COMFORT can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact that they are the fastest selling article of the kind in the market.

H. A. BARTLETT & CO.,

115 North Front-st., Philadelphia. 143 Chambers-st., New York. 43 Broad-st., Boston.

## ROSADALIS

## THE GREAT ALTERNATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our ROSADALIS ALMANAC, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Fagh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dahney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefited by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, of Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. Madden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR

KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, &c. We guarantee Rosadalis to purify the blood and Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

Address CLEMENTS & CO. 55 Commerce St., Baltimore, Md. Remember to ask your Druggist for ROSADALIS.

## WILSON'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

Wilson's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of the original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New England. The Cod Liver Oil is, in this combination, robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to hasten the reform of the diseased lungs. A. B. WILSON, Boston, is the proprietor. Sold by all druggists.







## Our Local Contention.

### LAMENTATION.

BY G. POOT.

Discouraged, disconsolate,  
Cruelly oppressed;  
We're hung by the hand of fate, up for  
a jest.

And target for idle joke,  
Which louder than words,  
They wantonly at us poke.  
While we, in oblivion, creak  
This mournful dirge:

By things uncontrollable  
(Fact incontestable)  
We're laid on the shelf.  
And many a tender pate  
Lies here to mourn his fate  
All to himself.

In these days of iniquity,  
And public obliquity,  
Ever our Chief—  
Who but late marched the foggy ranks,  
Upon the Anti's flanks—  
Came badly to grief.

'Tis said that his blunderbuss,  
Which annually rallied us,  
Lies hopelessly "burst;"  
And also his pen,—that fair  
And openly nailed the mayor  
And gallantly held him there,  
Till he piped "as it were"—  
's Been sold out and rusted.

By the unusual lengthy proceedings of our Common Council, our monthly School Report, and our own remarks this week, we have not been able to print all the communications we have received for this column. We have a word from *Tax-Payer* in continuation of his argument, and will give him an opportunity in our next. Our readers however need not despair, for the work goes bravely on.

The petition of our anti-charter men to the Governor and the Legislature, for the repeal of our present charter, has received 225 signatures, and has been placed in the hands of a proper committee, consisting of the following gentlemen: Hon. M. D. HOWARD, of the Township of Holland, Rev. C. SCOTT, a member of the Old-Board, and Hon. JOHN ROOPE, a member of the Harbor Board. These gentlemen left for the Capitol on Wednesday evening, and will constitute a part of the *Third House*. Upon their return, we understand a public meeting will be called, when a full report will be made of what has been accomplished, of the prospects of a continuation of our contentions, and a balance sheet presented, when deacon Q will pass the *asser*. But this is not all of what is going on.

The right to petition being exercised by one faction, another circular was soon started, setting forth the views of the New-Boards, and while we write, we are informed it is being signed very "liberally," and bids fair to muster as many, if not more names than its rival. If Providence will only supply the town with stationery, the people will see to it that it is properly wasted; to *petition*, has always been one of our prominent weapons for attack and defence. Our scrap-book is filled with all kinds of these documents, and in as much as it appears to be in *season*, we are greatly tempted to re-produce some of them. As for ourselves, we only signed *one* of them. For notoriety's sake, we first intended to sign them both, but of late this has become too common; besides it only adds provocation to the mind of an *honest, seal-ops* canvasser.

What steps will be taken to have the other side of the case represented at Lansing, we haven't heard. On the whole it looks as though there is some danger of our being short of working material at our next caucuses. We hope the gods at Lansing will not detain any one that may be sent from here, longer than is absolutely necessary.

### Beer and Politics.

The intimate connection of beer and politics is a feature of comparatively modern date. A century ago, the coffee-house was a political centre. Through the reigns of the first three Georges, the London coffee-houses were the rendezvous of little clubs, which were wont to sally forth, bludgeon in hand, when the Arabian berry had fired their blood, and busy themselves in smashing the heads of the frequenters of other coffee-houses of different political faith and the houses themselves. The advertisements of new places of resort ran thus: "The King's friends will find the True Blue Coffee-House a place where loyalty rules triumphant," or "Whigs are invited to the Swan, or "Lovers of Reform are notified that they can find good coffee at the Bear and Staff." By little and little the beer-saloon has usurped their place. Persons who are appalled by the influence hops and malt exert on our politics now can find food for thought in the fact that we dragged beer into the political arena, despite its brewers' and drinkers' earnest protest. Once inside, its has pushed ahead like the camel of the fable. In England it overthrew Ministries, and in America, municipal and State officers. First the ministers and next the lawyers were the prime political powers of this country. Henceforth, beer cannot be ignored; much less can it be prohibited by law or poured into the streets by women who have wrought themselves into a religious frenzy. Some may de-

plore the fact, but all must recognize it. We are not as badly off as they are in Austria-Hungary, where the inhabitants spend eight times as much for drink as they do for iron. As the Massachusetts Board of Health has said, the use of beer is one of the greatest aids to temperance. If the well-meaning persons who now speak of compromise with friends of the beverage as "shaking hands with Satan" would but look calmly at this imaginary devil, they would find him not half as black as he is painted. Such movements as the women's crusade in Ohio and the attempts at a sweeping prohibition of all alcoholic drinks, only serve to make the beer-interest ferment and finally burst into violent action. They should be frowned down. There is no real antagonism between the State and beer saloon. In Germany, there is none between the Church and the beer-saloon. If there is between Church and beer in America, that does not concern the State. Beer only wants to be let alone. The modest request should be cheerfully granted.

### Dickens's Separation from his Wife.

Circumstances that the biographer of Dickens could not shape to suit him prevented the full relation of the facts of the separation of Dickens and his wife. The oldest son of Dickens, who has lived with his mother since the division of the household, would not permit the relation of his father's version of the separation—he would not allow that a word should go into the book that reflected upon his mother. He was so well informed in respect to other matters that no one desired to touch, that he was able to have his way in this.

The story of the separation, as told in literary circles in London soon after the death of Dickens, ought to be related in this connection. It is not the whole truth, but that it is the truth as far as it goes, we have reason to believe.

The younger sister of Mrs. Dickens—Miss Hogarth, who was with Dickens when he died—was a member of his household from the time of his marriage. She was a lady of greater energy of character than her sister, Mrs. Dickens, and had the faculty of keeping the house in order, and of doing wonders in the education of the children. She was housekeeper and governess in one. Mrs. Dickens, after many years, became acquainted with the fact that she was of inferior consequence in her husband's house, and was in deep distress because the children loved their aunt better than their mother. So the jealousy of the lady was aroused, not on account of her husband's affections going astray, but because her sister had won the hearts of her children.

As this occurred after many years of acquiescence in her inferiority as to usefulness, the demonstrations of Mrs. Dickens were regarded by her husband as excessively absurd. Mrs. D. could not bear to accept the situation, and at last made the issue that if her sister did not leave the house, she would leave it. Dickens said that he thought the presence of the sister-in-law was more important to the children, whom she had cared for from their infancy, than that of the wife, who had been of no service to them after they were borne and suckled. Therefore his wife might go; and she did go, taking her eldest son, Charles Dickens, Jr., with her. After the separation, the estrangement grew more serious, and the terms in which Dickens mentioned his wife in his will are cold and almost disrespectful. He behaved with strange indiscretion in publishing letters on the subject of his separation from his wife—and his son has done well to suppress any tendency on his biographer to celebrate the susceptibilities of the great novelist at the expense of the living.

—*Vin. Com.*

JOHN B. GOUGH has lectured 7,000 times in thirty-one years.

### New Advertisements.

## P. & A. Steketee,

Desire to inform their many friends and customers that they have on hand and for sale

DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
CROCKERY,  
GLASS-WARE,  
HATS AND CAPS,  
BOOTS & SHOES,  
ETC., ETC.

## Brick Store,

E. J. HARRINGTON,

Where may be found at all times, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Goods of the Best Quality and at the Lowest

## CASH PRICES.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 1st, 1874.

## BOOTS & SHOES.

### The Old and Reliable House

OF

## E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

The undersigned respectfully announces that he still sustains his old reputation, and that nobody needs to be wanting in anything which belongs to his line of trade.

Ladies, Gents, Youths, and Misses Wear.

Also a full line of

## FINDINGS!!

The most competent workmen constantly employed, and all work made up in the latest style and with dispatch.

Repairing will Receive Prompt Attention.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Feb. 20th, 1874. 1-3½s-1y

## A. CLOETINGH,

GENERAL DEALER IN

School Books,  
Stationery,  
Wall Paper,  
Window Shades,  
Envelopes,  
Inks,  
Writing Books,

Pens,  
Pencils,  
Albums,  
Memorandum Books,  
Dairies,  
Slates,  
Slate Pencils,

Stereoscopes and Views,

CHECKER BOARDS,

TOYS AND CANDIES.

River St., Holland Mich. 49-3s-1y

## W. VAN PUTTEN,

GENERAL DEALER IN

## Drugs AND Medicines,

Paints and Oils,

Putty, Glass, Etc.

Patent Medicines,

Choice Wines and Liquors,

Fancy Soaps & Perfumery.

Tooth Brushes,  
Clothes Brushes,  
Hair Brushes,  
Shaving Brushes  
And Paint Brushes.  
Razors and Razor Straps.  
Chamols Skins, and  
Nursing Bottles.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Supporters and Trusses,

And everything, usually kept in Drug Stores.

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded, Day or Night.

## Ready Again!

AT THE STORE OF

## H. MEENGs,

Where all kinds of choice

Family Groceries,  
Crockery,  
Glass-ware,  
Yankee Notions,  
Flour & Feed,  
Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

May be found at all times.

## VEGETABLES,

In their Seasons, at Lowest Prices.

Cash Paid for Butter, Eggs & Vegetables.

River St., Holland, Mich.

46-3½s-1y

## THE NEW

## VICTOR SEWING MACHINE.

THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD.

Divested of every loose and clumsy attachments and every delicate and complicated contrivances.

Self Setting Needle.

The most Perfect Shuttle.

Movements all Positive.

No reaction from Springs.

AGENTS WANTED.

Address:

VICTOR SEWING MACHINE CO.,

54 10th St. 4 Doors West of Broadway, N. Y.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY AT

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

## ATTENTION!

Carriage Making,

AND

BLACKSMITHING.

JACOB FLIEMAN,

Has re-opened his carriage and wagon manufactory at his old stand on River street, where he may be found, ready at all times to make anything in the line of

Top or Open Buggies,

Light & Heavy Wagons,

Sleighs, Trucks, Etc., Etc.

A good assortment of Thimble Skeins always on hand.

I USE NOTHING BUT

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER.

My Spokes and Hubs are manufactured from

Second Growth Eastern Timber.

All Work Warranted.

General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality.

Thanking my old customers for past favors, I solicit a call from them, and as many new ones as want anything in my line.

47-½cl-1y J. FLIEMAN

## L. SPRIETSMA & SON,

Can be found in their

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

AT THE

## OLD STAND,

Where they have on hand a choice stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Ladies' and Childrens' Wear,

Which they will sell at

Grand Rapids Prices.

CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING

Done at short notice.

Cash Paid for Hides.

46-½cl-1y

## Hardware Store!

## E. VAN DER VEEN,

Gratefully acknowledging the liberal patronage of his many friends and customers in the past, respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his

LARGE STOCK.

## GENERAL Hard-ware.

I hope to see all my old friends and many new ones to examine my goods, so well selected for the trade.

We have on hand a Full Assortment of the Best COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.

Stove-Pipe, Stove Furniture, Etc.,

Horse Nails,

Horse Shoes,

Wagon Springs.

Horse Trimmings,

Glass, Putty,

Paints, Oils,

Nails, etc.

Farmers' Implements,

Carpenters' Tools,

And many other things too numerous to mention.

REPAIRING & JOBBING DONE AT SHORT NOTICE.

E. VAN DER VEEN.

S. E. cor. 8th & River Sts. 46-½cl-1y

## VAN PUTTEN & DE VRIES,

Have just opened a Large and well Selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, AND

HATS & CAPS,

Which they are offering at Prices, that defy

Competition.

Also a complete Stock of

## FLOUR & FEED,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

All goods purchased of us will be

Delivered Free!

To any part of the City.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, at our

New Store on River Street, next to Van Putten's Drug

Store. 46-½cl-1y

## JOSLIN & BREYMAN,

OF THE

Variety and Jewelry Store!

Have on hand a constantly replenished, carefully selected and ever fresh stock of

SILVER PLATED WARE,

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER SETS,



## FANCY TOYS,

AND

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS & NOTIONS.

Call on us and you may be sure the appearance, prices and quality of our Goods will suit you. We are ready to repair.

WATCHES, CLOCKS OR JEWELRY,

In a Thoroughly Satisfactory Manner.

CORNER OF 8th AND MARKET STREET.

46-½cl-1y

## Hay! Hay! Hay! Hay!

Having lately purchased the Hay Press and Building of J. E. Higgins, situated near the old

M. L. S. R. R. Depot, HOLLAND,

I am now prepared to buy

## HAY!

In any quantities, for which I will pay the Highest Wholesale Cash Market Prices,

FOR A GOOD ARTICLE.

HENRY S. EAGLE.

—117

## HOLLAND CITY BREWERY.

## CARL ZEEB,

PROPRIETOR.

A good article of LAGER BEER and ALE on hand at all times.

All orders promptly attended to, and no cartage charged for

DELIVERY.

The proprietor would announce that he pays the highest

CASH PRICES

FOR

Barley and Hops.

Holland, January 28, 1874. 50-3s-1y

## J. E. HIGGINS,

DEALER IN

All Kinds of Grain & Produce,

MILL FEED, CORN, &c.

All orders promptly attended to.

AGENT FOR

U. S. Ex. Co. & M. L. S. R. R.

Office at M. L. S. R. R. Depot,

HOLLAND, MICH.

46-3s-1y

## MUSIC HAS CHARMS!

PRICE REDUCED.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Will Last a Life-Time!

35,000

OF THE CELEBRATED

SHONINGER ORGANS,

IN DAILY USE.

The best musical talent of the country recommend these Organs. The nicest and best. More for your money, and gives better satisfaction, than any other now made. They comprise the

Eureka, Concerto, Orchestra and Grand.

Illustrated Catalogues sent by mail, post-paid to any address, upon application to

B. SHONINGER & Co.,

103-½cl-1y

New Haven, Conn.